THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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THE STATE TREASURY.

THE MEASURES OF REFORM.

The Supplements Enacted by the Late Legislature.

The following are the new laws passed by the late Legislature with a view to reform the management of the State Treasury:

An Act supplementary to the several Acts relative to the State Treasurer, and to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, to execute bonds with two or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the Governor, in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, conditioned for the true and faithful performance of the trusts and duties performed by him, and the execution thereof being duly proven the same shall be entered of record in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and copies of said obligation duly authenticated under the seal of said office shall be admitted as *prima facie* legal evidence of the fact, execution and contents of said bond in any Court of this Commonwealth; in all cases in which the original bond would be evidence of the same matters.

SEC. 2. That on the first Monday of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, the said State Treasurer shall present to the one thousand dollars in full of all services, including his salary as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, per annum, payable quarterly at the Treasury of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to provide and keep in his office two separate books of account, to be known respectively as the "Sinking Fund Ledger" and the "General Revenue Ledger," and he shall open all moneys received from any source belonging to the sinking fund, to be credited on the day of their receipt in the said sinking fund ledger, and all moneys received from other sources to be credited on the day of their receipt in the said general revenue ledger, in the manner now provided, and no warrant shall be drawn or struck upon each of said ledgers after business hours on the last business day of each month, and shall upon the first succeeding business day thereafter, make and deliver to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund a certificate under his hand and seal of office, showing the balance due upon the said sinking fund ledger for the then preceding month.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on the first business days of the months of March, April, May, June, July and August, in every year hereafter, when the certificate named in the preceding section of this act shall be furnished to them, together with the statement of moneys due to them thereby, in purchasing the interest bearing indebtedness of the State, at such current market rates; *provided*, the same does not exceed three per cent. above par, and they shall indorse thereon the amount of principal and charge the same to the sinking fund ledger, and shall cancel and destroy the bonds so cancelled evidences of indebtedness as vouchers for such payment. It shall also be the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund upon the delivery to them of the certificate named in the preceding section of this act, on the first business days of the months of January, February, June, July, August and September, to deposit in safe deposit at the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank in Philadelphia, to the credit of the State Treasurer to use such amounts as may be required over and above the ordinary expenses out of any moneys in said fund, except such as may have been derived from sources enumerated in the Constitution to be applied, by the act approved April twenty-second, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, entitled "An act to create a Sinking Fund for the payment of the public debt."

SEC. 5. That it shall not be required to keep separate accounts of the moneys received under the last mentioned act, or the sixth section of the act approved May 16th, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, or supplied hereby, be and the same are hereby repealed.

H. B. STRANG, Speaker of the House of Rep.
CHAS. H. STINSON, Speaker of the Senate.

California Fruit.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, April 8.]

The prospect of the fruit crop of 1870 is most promising throughout the State. Most of the trees growers anticipate that it will be one-third in excess of that of last year, and therefore the largest yet known in California. The only unfortunately, of the fruit growers is not with regard to the quantity which will be produced, but the disposal of it. All shippers are willing to guarantee that, if the railroad will transport their fruit at $60 per ton, they will do it. There are, between 3,000 and 4,000 tons of fruit, on which the freight, at the rate mentioned, will amount to between $180,000 and $240,000. On the other hand, if the rates of last year be maintained, they will not ship more than two or three tons, and it is doubtful if even that amount will be risked.

THE War Department has, in part, reconsidered its order against the departure of the expedition which has been recently organized at Omaha, Cheyenne, etc., for the new mining region of the Big Horn Mountains, in Wyoming territory. The expedition will be allowed to depart from Laramie or Cheyenne, provided its leaders stipulate and agree in writing with the late parliament commander that they will not trespass on the reservation set apart for the Shoshone or Snake Indians, and that they will not go south of the range of mountains known as the "Big Horn," (the Sioux Indians,) lying to the right hand on the east of this range. The leaders of the expedition will also be made to understand that they must not look for or expect any military aid or protection from the United States for any settlements they may establish, or any mines they may open. The President, by this consent, merely withdraws his former objections to the occupation of no much of the Territory of Wyoming as lies west of the Big Horn mountains and north of the new Shoshone reservation. The members of the expedition are now concentrating at Omaha and Cheyenne, preparatory to starting for the Big Horn region. It will number several thousand men.

INSIDE SALT LAKE.

Mormonism Described by a Mormon.

The Salt Lake correspondent of the Chicago *Times* quotes from Professor Tullidge, one of the Mormon New Movement leaders, in which he shows from the "Remonstrance" lately issued by the Mormons themselves that the government and priestly power that has prevailed in Utah for the past twenty-two years are not only subversive of religious liberty, but violative of every principle of civil liberty, bestowing as they do upon the Governor, Brigham Young, sole authority over the jails and prisons, depriving the people of all voice in the government of the Territory, and reducing them to abject vassalage, by a dangerous, irresponsible and centralized despotism from which there is no appeal, leaving their lives, liberties and rights subject to the caprice of one man. This "Remonstrance," says the Professor, was written by Brother Cannon, who was certainly inspired to exposing the exact case of Utah in addressing Congress as an *expose* of the intentions and genius of their government in a manner pertinent to the President, Apostles and Bishops concerning their hierarchy, but facetically inappropriate as addressed to Congress. The Professor addresses himself to his fellow Mormons in reference to the schism by asking, "What, my brethren, are your past actions and intentions concerning the men who dare to break their abject vassalage at length, and assert their manhood and right of thought and conscience? I wish you to act as nobly and magnanimously as the American nation does, and grant to us and your people generally what the United States have granted you.

There is not a government in modern times, Protestant or Catholic, which would grant so little or deny so much as does your government, especially those who dissent from you either in thought, word or action. The correspondent of the *Tribune* then illustrates the mode in which Brigham Young gets the bits in the mouths of the Mormon people by citing the case of Kelsey, the New Testament Apostle, who as a common well to do farmer, had paid in tithing upwards of $7,501, but who in consequence of embarrassments, left a small balance due, giving his note for the balance; in making subsequent payments he unwittingly overpaid his indebtedness, but the note still stood against him, interest charged at the rate of ten per cent, and compounded, but when the Kelseys left Utah they desired to have a payment it was refused on the ground that it was a back account. "Then," says Kelsey, "it seems to be 'diamond cut diamond.' You see on that note, and I as Brigham Young for the $7,000 paid in tithing." Brigham thinking Kelsey the sharpest of the diamonds concluded not to push him on the note. Accordingly Kelsey, having left Utah, another New Movement leader, a Mr. Harrison, who threw up a fine business as an architect to take a laborious mission in England, spending ten years, during which time a note given for the balance against Kelsey is to be collected. Thus the Mormon prophet holds nearly all his people by the throat, and illustrates Tullidge's meaning when he says: "Gentlemen and brethren, let us be honest with ourselves," and shows that some power competent to the task should topple this man, who, in the name of God, tramples on all before him. The New Movement conference, which had excited the greatest interest, and was attended by crowds, adjourned, having promulgated Unitarianism. Some indications, during the afternoon session, of a fray outside at the termination of the meeting, having hinted, precautions were taken, the Gobe leaders being armed, and the outsiders were heard to remark as the crowd came out: "They are too long for us, Bill. Don't." Harrison sorrow to Brighamites, who are, however, impotent to harm in the present advanced condition of things.

HOW TO REFORM THE LEGISLATURE.

To judge from the tone of the newspapers, it seems to be the general opinion that each successive Legislature is worse than its predecessor; whether it be so in fact, the people must of course must judge for himself; but the mere fact that in sixty-five days (of probably four hours each) 1,495 laws were passed through both Houses—an average of more than four enactments, some evidence of criminal carelessness, if of nothing worse.

Very many who have given the subject much consideration have come to the conclusion that which every one complains arises in a great measure from the mode of choosing members. Forty thousand voters in this county (for instance) are called on to vote for 67 six out of twelve names presented by the two party conventions, the whole dozen sometimes not containing more than three who would be voluntarily selected by the people. If we wish to restore confidence in the ballot box, we must at once be permitted to exercise his own choice, and this can only be done by amending the Constitution so that no voter may vote for one person to be a Representative, and the Governor proclaim each one elected (not exceeding 100,) who shall have received throughout the State more than one-half of the one-hundredth part of the whole vote cast. This would free representatives from being subordinate to local rings, so that something more than a telegram from a few "leading citizens" would be required to pass or defeat any important local bill; members would aspire to a reputation coextensive with the whole State, and a higher order of intellect and less of mere cunning, would find its way to Harrisburg.

These views are thrown out in hope that they will meet the approbation of men of influence, and that a movement will be made to secure the election of men who will try to have it carried in practice. Here the responsibility rests with the Republican party; it can elect a full ticket of first rate men; if it contents itself with second or no rate men, the fault is its own.

REFORM.

AN interesting *habeas corpus* case was decided in Cincinnati by Judge Hagans on Saturday last. The subject of litigation was a child named William Hyde, born in Philadelphia, who at the early age of eighteen months had been abandoned by his father, and placed in the custody of his grandmother, a Mrs. Naylor. When about five years old he was apprenticed to a Mr. Rivers, a circus manager, who had advertised in the Philadelphia papers for the adoption of a boy of that age. Mrs. Naylor, who executed the indenture, stated that the boy's mother, who was her own daughter, was poor and unable to support him, and had left Philadelphia in search of employment, that she was living with Sanger, Rainbow with Ninglee and Tarwan with Amoy. It is one unisonous chorus led by the most experienced, the most discreet and most sagacious men in China. Since the arrival of the Envoy, he has not only reached England of the dispatch of the Burlingame mission, and it gathered strength with every fresh utterance of the Envoy, and in spite of the protestations he made and the credulous and terminated dupes of Exeter Hall, ing hinted, precautions were taken, the Gobe leaders being armed, and the outsiders were heard to remark as the crowd came out: "They are too long for us, Bill. Don't." Harrison sorrow to Brighamites, who are, however, impotent to harm in the present advanced condition of things.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Movement in Congress to Render it Uniform.

In a republican form of government, like ours, where the people have almost a direct voice in the guidance of the nation, it is eminently proper that the popular vote should be intelligently given. The necessity of a system of general education which would bring the people up to that standard of intelligence requisite to perform the important functions devolving upon them as American citizens, becomes the paramount duty of a government which derives its power from the people. Many of the States of the Union recognize the principle that popular education is a part of governmental policy, and, by thus the adoption of State laws establishing public schools, have contributed materially in advancing this important end. But many of the Western and Southern States have not, apparently, felt the necessity of this vital principle, and to the ignorance and prejudice that prevail in many sections of the country may be attributed much of the sectional evils that have beset us as a nation, as well as other great hindrances in our national progress. In the estimation of many the difficulty cannot be averted other than by the adoption of national laws which would render it obligatory on the States to provide for the proper education of the rising youth, by the adoption of a system of national education under the direction of the United States government itself. For this purpose Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, has reported a bill from the House Committee on Education, having the latter object in view, which, although its consideration has been postponed until December next, has, nevertheless, excited considerable attention. It provides that the President shall appoint a school superintendent for each State, make provisions for the appointment of inspectors and local superintendents, and for the establishment of district schools, and for levying a direct tax according to the Constitution for purposes of education, does not, however, interfere with the systems already adopted in those States which have made reasonable provisions for the education of their children, and where the population is sufficiently dense to enable schools to be maintained.

Newspaper Editing.

Few persons, who have not been connected for any length of time with a daily newspaper, says the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, can be aware of the ceaseless strain upon the faculties of those whose unending duties it is to furnish a quota of news every day in the year—Winter, Spring, Summer and Fall—to supply the demands of the great public; nor can it be estimated until it is seriously undertaken. Rain or shine, sick or well, cheerful or gloomy—however unprepared the mind may be for the literary task, the relentless editorial machine must come, and must be furnished within given hours. Somebody has written a very effective poem about the "Slave of the Lamp." Could it have occured to him that he was painting the portrait of an editor?

The man who, troubled with the *cacoethes scribendi*, "takes his pen in hand" when in the vein, and indites a paragraph or communication to the press, thinks, as he complacently reads his effusion the next morning, that after all he is not such a great work-horse up a newspaper; but let him bend down to it a year, and he will find himself jaded, worn and overworked day, and be will begin to feel some charity for the editor who has to write columns of matter, will rather fail to wondering that he repeats himself so seldom—says so little that is not absolutely forced from him, and so often is left upon.

Why, the mere manual labor of writing pages enough of manuscript to fill two or three columns in a daily newspaper would be a good day's work for a fast writer. Then, if we are to add to this that of collecting the news about a score of events happening in as many different places, time, and the comments and deductions necessarily attached to it—and then the task of condensing it, so that the whole matter can be avoided, that we wish to add our voice to those which resent the insult, for which the causes for this apprehension difficult to discover. They lie in the fact that the Chinese are terrified at the rapid strides the ohio gations imposed on them by the treaty of Tientsin, and that in their fear of conclusions they think as powerless to punish them. They will assuredly go too far—will outrage the faithful, and then, literally at the point of bayonet, will be compelled to make peace and apologize, and then only one course is open to England."

Tall Trees in Australia.

Recent explorations go to show that the great Australian continent is not behind America in circumference, the giants of California, though some of the Australians must be regarded as very respectable in girth, as well as height. Some have been found of a size large enough to admit three horsemen to enter and turn without dismounting, while they lead a fourth horse. A fallen tree in the remotest bush was found to be 420 feet long, not long since, and found to be 320 feet long standing. Between ten and eleven miles from Hicklerville, measured 360 feet. The highest trees on the Sierra Nevada, California, yet discovered, are said to be 450 feet high, while being from three to four hundred feet in height and from 20 to 30 feet in diameter, are by no means rare in Mariposa county, there are numerous groves of these lofty trees; though not so large as the mammoth trees on the south side of the Sierra Nevada trees, which grow in small groves, at a height of 4,000 feet or more above the sea level. The Australian gum trees closely resembles red cedar, and the redwood of California, and the wood is very durable and the age of some of the oldest has been computed at from 2,000 to 3,000 years; that is, some of them are about coeval in their existence with David, and others were about starting into life at the time of the Trojan war, and therefore a stronger "vis medicatrix" than all the physic supplied by the doctors. I should fact, from what I have seen myself, advise persons suffering from phthisis in its last stage to come here, and from instances that have come within my own observation I know that persons are sent here, far away from their friends and the comforts of home, to die, who have lived and lived in only few cases do such persons ever see their homes again. The climate is not to blame, and not fairly be ascribed to Florida, but rather to the persons advising them to come here. The sand, pine, palmetto, flat woods, and the general appearance of the country is not inviting, but to those who are afflicted with pulmonary disease, and who want for a season to fly from the changeable weather North. Then, again, Jerusalem people, suffering from rheumatism, from affections of the digestive organs; also, people who, from ill health, cannot endure extreme cold."

How Sheridan Went to See His Ride.

During the late meeting of the officers of the Army of the Potomac in this city, Mr. Pugh, the enterprising manager of poets, lecturers and artists, tendered to a number of the assembled heroes an invitation to visit the collection of Sheridan's Ride, at the Academy of Fine Arts. Most of them soon stood among the crowd of visitors before the celebrated picture, but Sheridan himself was too modest to look at his own picture on the walls, and hundreds of his fellow-countrymen were discussing not to the painting and the man. But he would not leave without seeing it, and, after looking for—few persons could do that—and he, therefore, was alone and unobserved. Then it was that Mr. Buchanan Read's idea of his ride would prove to be. How he liked the picture history has not recorded. At all events, he exhibited no emotion which made him conspicuous, but without the least delay he departed with all the quicker beat as the canvas recalled the stirring scenes of his famous ride. On leaving for a moment before a chromo of the painting. The young man in attendance, ever anxious to extend the influence of the fine arts, asked the visitor (without looking up from the book in which he was rapidly entering the sales of chromos,) if he would like to see a picture of Sheridan's. "A capital likeness, sir, of general Sheridan," said he.

The Major General put his hands in the pockets of his citizen's dress and mildly replied that he had seen Sheridan ride, and was not afraid of Sheridan.

"Did the horse, sir," said the young man, "That famous black horse. There is no other picture of him to be seen."

"Oh!" said General Sheridan, "I own the horse."

The clerk looked up! The curtain fell.—*Philadelphia Post.*

Silk Culture.

At the meeting of the National Academy of Science, held at Washington City on Saturday last, Professor Warren submitted an important paper on "The New Breed of Silk Worms." He referred to the rapidity with which had occurred among silk worms in France and Italy, and which had caused the French government to take into serious consideration the introduction of the Japanese species. Especially remarkable days, at no time has there been a day when one could not go about without an overcoat, and on only two mornings has the thermometer been at zero, and then only for a few hours after sunrise each morning. Since Christmas the average temperature would have been about 60°, and surely that is high enough for any one during the winter months. As to heat during the summer, I will only say that residence here during the winter, I think a person who looks at things impartially can only come to one conclusion, namely, that in a great number of valuable products for a large general benefited. Numbers of persons, who, if they remained North, would have to keep shut up in the house all winter, can here spend most of their time in the open air, not only with impunity, but with the greatest benefit they are enabled to take braces up the system, exhilarating fresh air and bracing, and become a stronger "vis medicatrix" than all the physic supplied by the doctors. I should fact, from what I have seen myself, advise persons suffering from phthisis in its last stage to come here, and from instances that have come within my own observation I know that persons are sent here, far away from their friends and the comforts of home, to die, who have lived and lived in only few cases do such persons ever see their homes again. The climate is not to blame, and not fairly be ascribed to Florida, but rather to the persons advising them to come here. The sand, pine, palmetto, flat woods, and the general appearance of the country is not inviting, but to those who are afflicted with pulmonary disease, and who want for a season to fly from the changeable weather North. Then, again, Jerusalem people, suffering from rheumatism, from affections of the digestive organs; also, people who, from ill health, cannot endure extreme cold."

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"The natural facilities for silk culture has been so tardy in the United States when the subject is taken into consideration. The whole of silk goods manufactured in the United States was nearly $20,000,000, of which to produce this there was but $5,000,000 of raw silk used. In a manufactory in Paterson, N. J., 75,000 spindles are in operation, while the capital invested in the business in Philadelphia alone is $1,500,000. In New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut as much more. The aggregate capital of $3,000,000. These alone give employment to thousands of operatives, and shall the most of this vast millions abroad to feed foreign looms for goods which we can make at home? Shall we send $5,000,000 of gold to Italy, Japan and China to be used here? He recommended an appropriation by Congress to the Bureau of Agriculture to the advance sufficient of the species, to raise cocoons and also of these hardy silk producing worms into this country."

THE Petrolia correspondent of the Wyoming (Ontario) *News-Letter* writes under date of April 8 that considerable anxiety exists among refiners and others lying upon account of any material invested in machinery and oil fixtures, as to where they will get the supply of oil after the present wells cease producing, a time which is not far distant, judging from the rapid decrease in the production, marked more plainly during the past month than ever before. Quite a number of the oil wells have lost almost all their oil supply, and pump black water instead, so if the supply be not replaced by new wells, we have to be put down in the new territory—known as the Blackburn & McDougall—to keep the refining of superior quality was raised at limited cost, and was destined to become a very profitable crop. The cotton tree produced cotton at all seasons, and there was no danger of a loss of the crop. It was not gathered at low prices. This year the entire crop would amount to about ten thousand bales, and it was increasing every year.

AN Ogdensburg gentlemen, just returned from Montreal, reports the fear of the Fenians in that city to be intense. On Tuesday the dead walls were placarded with manumosh notices to Americans to quit the city. Tuesday night 500 men guarded the Montreal end of the Victoria Bridge to prevent a surprise. Recruiting parties were parading the streets and calling for volunteers to repel the invaders. A large detective force has been dispatched to the States for the purpose of ascertaining the designs of Fenians, and it was reported that the Fenians have been moving into Canada all Winter, and that an army will spring up mushroom like in a night.

WASHINGTON AND THE INDIANS.

His Idea of Treating the Red Man a Long Time Ago.

It has been ascertained that George Washington was in favor of dealing severely and summarily with the Indians, and some of his opinions on the subject are brought forward now to support the policy of warfare and extermination to which the frontier settlers adhere. There is a certain interest attaching to Washington's views, though we are by no means bound to accept them as the best method at the present time. To Col. Brodhead, at Fort Pitt, who was about starting on a Western expedition, he wrote, on March 2d, 1779, as follows:

"When you are ready to move contrive ways to inform those (the Indians of Pennsylvania) that you are going to meet a large force to fall upon and destroy the whole country of the Six Nations, and that if they, in the meantime, give the least disturbance to the frontiers the whole force will be turned against them; *and that we will never rest till we have cut them off from the face of the earth.*"

He was in favor of carrying the war into their own country, and of giving peace to the settlers "by expelling the Indians and destroying their principal points of support." That his warfare against them was of the unrelenting character may be seen from the following letter written to the Marquis de Lafayette:

"Gen. Sullivan has completed the entire destruction of the country of the Six Nations, and driven all the inhabitants—men, women and children—out of it. While the Six Nations were under the rod of correction, the Mingo and Muncie tribes, living on the Alleghany and other waters of the Ohio above Fort Pitt, met with similar chastisement from Col. Brodhead, who with six hundred men, advanced upon them at the same instant and laid waste their country."

That he was not opposed to extermination under certain circumstances is proved by the following letter, written by him to the Marquis de Lafayette, August 11, 1779:

"One of the last acts of the Executive has been the conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship with the Creek nation of Indians, who have put it out in peace from one end of our borders to the other, except some of the lawless banditti of Indians and a handful of Cherokees and Shawanese, who can be easily chastised, or driven to the side of the British. But this will only be done in an inevitable and inevitable consequence of proceedings with the Indian nations has been, and shall be justice, during the period in which I have anything to do with the administration of the Government."

THE Shanghai *News-Letter* of a recent date says: We notice the practice of hoarding up the leaves of tea, drawn in tea-shops and private families, and disposing of them to parties who make it their business to repair them for the foreign market, has made its appearance in Suchow and other interior cities, where large quantities may be seen drying on the roofs of houses. This kind of tea is full of adulteration has been extensively practised at Shanghai for many years, and some time since a proclamation was issued by the Taoutai forbidding it, as in many other instances, but without any permanent or even temporary influence, and instead of abating the evil has encouraged its removal, or rather introduction into the interior. We have often wonder why foreigners like some kinds of tea better than others, as to require the application of almost deadly quantities of Prussian blue, and refuse to buy unless so medicated. Chinese have been themselves use it, are drugged, but to the uninitiated the marvel is why they do it. Large quantities of these unhausefully drawn tea leaves from the shops can be put either by natives or foreigners. It may be added that the Taoutai has issued a proclamation whatever. Then this new plan the Republicans elected a burgess and two councilmen. It will be seen that this result gives the Democrats a majority in the borough offices in as near a proportion as possible to their respective numbers.

GEN. SPINNER has written a letter to H. B. Wilson, of New York, in reply to one in regard to the Funding bill, and the attitude toward the same by the Administration. The letter says:

"The Rev. Dr. McClintock's will shows an estate worth about $150,000, which is bequeathed to James Bishop, Esq., of New Brunswick, N. J., James W. Marshall, of Bound Brook, and Edward Bishop, of Elizabeth, N. J., trustees in Insurance Company, of New York, in trust for the family, of whom the last-named executor is a member. To Mrs. Catherine McClintock, wife of the deceased, the will leaves $1,000 per annum during her life; to Robert McClintock, a brother, who is ill and unable to support himself, $600 per annum; to a daughter, Annie Thirza McClintock, an annuity of $1,200, and the sisters Jane and Martha Graydon, annuities of $200 each. To the children of Mrs. Julia J. Emory, and a step-son, John Emory (children of the late Bishop Emory of the M. E. Church), $1,000 each. We believe the remainder goes to children, J. Emory McClintock and Mrs. Martha Graydon. Should any of the annuities die before provision is made for these payments, the will bequeathes to J. Emory McClintock $1,000, and if a trustee is appointed to take out the annuities to secure the annuities and this cash legacy, it is the Doctor's library is a valuable one, worth, according to his estimate, $4,000. He bequeathes to his wife certain articles of furniture, to be selected by her; and to his children, brothers and sisters, fifty volumes each. He then directs that it be sold to the Drew Theological Seminary for $5,000.

WHEN Mr. Dickens, in the course of his new story, says: "Mr. Sapsea sits in his dull ground-floor sitting room, giving first on his paved back yard and then on his railed off garden," he unconsciously gives a description of a not uncommon scene in Philadelphia. Though some of the Australians must be regarded as very respectable in girth, as well as height. Some have been found of a size large enough to admit three horsemen to enter and turn without dismounting, while they lead a fourth horse. A fallen tree in the remotest bush was found to be 420 feet long, not long since, and found to be 320 feet long standing. Between ten and eleven miles from Hicklerville, measured 360 feet. The highest trees on the Sierra Nevada, California, yet discovered, are said to be 450 feet high, while being from three to four hundred feet in height and from 20 to 30 feet in diameter, are by no means rare in Mariposa county, there are numerous groves of these lofty trees; though not so large as the mammoth trees on the south side of the Sierra Nevada trees, which grow in small groves, at a height of 4,000 feet or more above the sea level. The Australian gum trees closely resembles red cedar, and the redwood of California, and the wood is very durable and the age of some of the oldest has been computed at from 2,000 to 3,000 years; that is, some of them are about coeval in their existence with David, and others were about starting into life at the time of the Trojan war, and therefore a stronger "vis medicatrix" than all the physic supplied by the doctors. I should fact, from what I have seen myself, advise persons suffering from phthisis in its last stage to come here, and from instances that have come within my own observation I know that persons are sent here, far away from their friends and the comforts of home, to die, who have lived and lived in only few cases do such persons ever see their homes again. The climate is not to blame, and not fairly be ascribed to Florida, but rather to the persons advising them to come here. The sand, pine, palmetto, flat woods, and the general appearance of the country is not inviting, but to those who are afflicted with pulmonary disease, and who want for a season to fly from the changeable weather North. Then, again, Jerusalem people, suffering from rheumatism, from affections of the digestive organs; also, people who, from ill health, cannot endure extreme cold."

THE Hartford *Times* says: "A gentleman of this city, who found the rats too cunning to be caught, circumvented 'em by hanging a piece of meat to a hook, just high enough to compel the rat to stand on his hind legs to get it, baited legs, and set under it a wide, shallow dish of vitrol. Into this the rodents must step ere they could get at the meat—and he hid himself and watched. One rat came, stood up, and tiffed at the meat, then walked around the dish, smelling at the vitrol, and finally dashed in. In the midst of his feast something hurt his hind quarters, and he left—dragging himself along the ground to wipe off the burning liquid. By and by another came, went through the same performance, and left in a hurry. No rats have been heard of on these premises since. The whole colony skedaddled.

OUR LEGISLATORS.

Voice of the Republican Press.

The Reading *Times*, an influential Republican paper in benighted Democratic Berks, indorses the COMMERCIAL'S remarks relative to republican legislative responsibilities, and says: "One of the most cheering signs of the times is the high-toned sentiment of the Republican press in relation to the affairs of government. Our leading newspapers are everywhere setting their faces against demagogues and charlatans who make a trade of politics to secure power, and place, and plunder. The Republican press and the Republican party have already taken noble ground against the corruptionists in our National and state Legislatures, and have indicated plainly that they will not hesitate to condemn and denounce a rascal because he happens to belong to the party."

The Kittanning *Free Press* says: "There is much significance to be attached to the universal outcry against the Legislature that has just adjourned. It is not mere senseless faultfinding; it is something deeper, more deliberate and determined. The character of the Commonwealth, and most vital interests of the people are involved."

The Columbia *Republican* pays Governor Geary a compliment for his use of the veto power, and says that with a few years of Republican rule, under the guidance of such men, our State will not only be free from debt, and the taxes greatly reduced, but such a moral influence will be exerted, as will tend to stop corruption in every form, and free from the odium cast upon us by bad men. We hope our friends throughout the State have learned a lesson that will cause them only to return *good men* for the next session. Political hacks and corrupt politicians should have the privilege of remaining at home.

The Philadelphia *Post* adopts the COMMERCIAL'S ideas on this subject, which it publishes conspicuously and with warm approbation.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says: "If a Republican official has been guilty of a grave offense, Republicans have a far deeper interest than the Democrats in urging his removal from office, for they are invited to this course not only by a desire to protect the national interests committed to their charge, but by the necessity of warding off from their organization the odium which properly belongs to the offender alone. When Republican organs become champions of criminal office-holders, they suffer their zeal to outrun their judgment, and do more than any other agency to weaken public confidence in the great party of the nation."

The Pacific Mail Company.

This corporation seemed a short time ago to be going down to absolute nothingness, but the depreciation has been for the time arrested and a small value given to the stock. There are now thirty-six but has been 300, and Leonard Jerome gave his opinion not more than two years ago that it was intrinsically worth 200. The reason of this would appear to be that the public largely interested in the stock. It is supposed by some that he lost $250,000. If not more by dealing in it. At one time Pacific Mail was watered 100 per cent, and a gentleman of my acquaintance who had but $10,000 in it found himself suddenly worth $80,000. He died lately, and his heirs were about to divide his next little pile when they found it reduced to $2,000. Other families have had like experiments in Pacific Mail and who considered themselves lucky to get out even with the cost. The collapse of this stock may be pledged from the fact that its nominal value was equal to that of the whole capital of the United States Treasury. The collapse is not entirely due to the diversion of trade in favor of the Pacific Railroad. It is due in large part, South Carolina, to mismanagement. Seldom does a great enterprise fail so completely as the Pacific Mail has, and excited block heads. The policy of its rulers was to appoint to its chief duties officers of the navy who knew nothing of business or steamship matters, and who were unfit to deal with the financial problems that were sure to present themselves. Mr. McLane, was a naval officer, and has drawn $20,000 per year for his services in managing the affairs of the company. This salary for a bankrupt concern to pay, but it is to half of the stockholders. Congratulations. What a change from the condition of things a few years ago, when this stock was one of the favorites of the street, and commanded 300 by careful business men for investment.

HON. G. W. SCOFIELD, member of Congress from the Nineteenth District of this State, having been requested to permit his name to be used for re-nomination, declines to do so. He says he cannot make any personal efforts to do so. He says:

"There will be a new apportionment of the State into Congressional districts next year. Of the present apportionment only one term remains. This term you have represented the people of this district, and in the impression that experience adds to the usefulness of the representative, seem disposed to lengthen their former terms of service. So far as I know, the people of this district desire a change. I answer to your letter, therefore, I will say that, grateful for this mark of their confidence, I decline the nomination, if tendered me by the Republican convention of this district. I desire, even if otherwise proper, I will be unable to make any personal efforts to secure it."

THE insanity plea, as explained by Mr. Spencer, seems to excite some irony and sarcasm in the public mind. The Albany *Argus* and Albany *Commercial* suggests that Mr. Calhoun's husband should work himself into an insane passion, and while thus insane, perforate Mr. Spencer with several bullets from a revolver bullet. Spencer's denunciation of Mrs. Calhoun as an "arch intrigress and procuress" would, the editor thinks, justify this mode of cogitating the matter. The Seneca Falls Reveille Judge expertly of his celebrated theory of "simulated sane insanity."

A PRUSSIAN named Lotterback has been running a three years' course of swindling the Masonic fraternity in different cities, and has been uncommonly successful. He was, however, recently detected in Toledo, Ohio, and exposed. His visitations included Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati, where he resided over a year, operating his travels so far South as Texas, gaining admission into many lodges, although not a Mason, and obtaining large amounts of money by fraudulent representations.

AN eastern contemporary draws a sad contrast between the cheap and nasty and expressible Toombs, who once boasted that the good time would come when he should "call the roll of his slaves under the shadow of his own vine and fig tree," and the well clothed chattel "nigger" of twelve years ago, who is now his own political equal. The black man Revels sits in the Senate, while Toombs, almost forgotten, vegetates in obscurity. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

THE women in Dover, in Delaware, know how to vindicate "woman's rights," however they may differ as to the time and mode of prospects. A man named Crowder, who had driven his wife and child from home to seek refuge among relatives, attempted forcibly to recover possession of the child, when the women of the place rallied in large numbers and attacked him "fore and aft," compelling him to retreat, when they hurried the child through a back way to its mother.

FASHION has issued an edict that henceforth long dresses must be the very thing for the streets. It is furthermore said that the ladies have imposed no veto upon the edict, but wear short dresses. Now, since the ladies have the matter in their own hands, who is to overrule them and reinstate the street sweepers? Let us see who will reject the senseless edict or join and adhere to decency and common sense.

JUDGE BARNARD, of New York, has set a good example. The man Chambers, on trial for murder, was defended on the plea of insanity, and the District Attorney abandoned the prosecution for that cause. Whereupon Judge Barnard directed that Chambers be confined in the State Lunatic Asylum. A great many culprits are proved insane, but a few only are sent to an asylum.

THAT worn-out hoax of sealing a paper in a bottle and sending it afloat on the ocean, has again been perpetrated to the ease of the sentiment. The paper enclosed pretends to give an account of the burning of the steamer, founded on the report that there was danger of fire by friction of the propellor. It will be found that the canard, has been worn too late to receive credence, and is altogether a stupid hoax.

IT is stated that the Mormons North of Salt Lake are buying all the arms and ammunition they can obtain. The ostensible object is to protect themselves from the Indians, but the plans are not hostile to the Mormons, it is supposed that these arms are to be used for another purpose.

THE Cleveland *Herald* made its appearance on Thursday, enlarged to a forty column paper, the advertising pressure on its columns compelling an enlargement. In order to give the news of the day. This evidence of prosperity is the more gratifying because it is deserved.

JUDGE FIELD, while presiding over the United States District Court in Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday, suddenly fell from his seat in a fit. He shortly after recovered sufficiently to be able to return home to Princeton. This incident produced great excitement in Court.

CAPT. GEO. A. HACKETT, prominent among his race in educating them up to an appreciation of their new status, a shrewd, active and wealthy business man, and a prominent member of many business and political societies, died at Baltimore on Thursday last.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature, it is said, was in session sixty-five working days; 2,168 bills were introduced, of which 1,495 were sent to the Governor. Rapid legislation, that! But the Legislature was a "fast" body in more senses than one.

THE Burlington (N. J.) *Enterprise* says that Jonathan Vannote, formerly of Burlington, and editorial charge of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) COMMERCIAL, at a salary of $6,000 per annum. This will probably be news to the COMMERCIAL folks.—*Chicago Republican.*

Our contemporary is quite right. There is no truth in the paragraph, nor was there ever any foundation for it

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.

THE DEMONSTRATION OF TUESDAY.

The colored people of Allegheny county yesterday celebrated, in a formal and impressive manner, the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, which confers upon them the precious right of suffrage. No one who witnessed the demonstration could help but acknowledge that it was conceived in a proper spirit, and conducted with unexceptionable propriety. It was meant to commemorate a grand event—the realization of a great American principle, the equality of all men before the law. It was a day of jubilee. There was rejoicing over the enfranchisement of an oppressed and downtrodden race; but the joy was unmixed with a spirit of resentment towards either individuals or classes. There were no shouts of triumph over emancipation, but no words of bitterness against those who had so long held them in bondage. There were fervent hallelujahs that the light of liberty had dawned, but no curses or imprecations upon the heads of those who had struggled to hold them forever in the darkness of despair. Their exultation was tempered with that spirit of charity which, rejoicing in liberty gained, prompts to forgive the hands that forged their chains, and forget the arms that interposed to prevent the shattering of their rivets. The mottoes displayed evinced a confiding faith in Omnipotence, and exhibited a high sense of gratitude to those who had espoused the cause of freedom for the black man, showing that their hearts have been touched, and that they deeply feel the duties and responsibilities which their new relation to society and to the country impose upon them. Their mottoes contained no sentiment which good and patriotic men could not indorse, and in this respect contrasted strongly with the brutal declarations and almost treasonable utterances which have been flaunted in our faces by the so called "white man's party" within the past few years. There were no appeals to the baser passions and prejudices, and in this respect they have set an example worthy of all commendation.

Another feature of the demonstration was its good order. The men conducted themselves with marked propriety throughout, and effectually disproved the oft repeated declaration that with the negro liberty means license. There was nothing in the procession itself, or in the demeanor of those who composed it, to provoke hostility, and even while passing through the Celtic stronghold, (where the judicial dictum, "that a negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect," still holds good,) the procession was unmolested. It is certainly to the credit of our colored citizens that they thus commanded the respect of their bitterest enemies, and disarmed their most inveterate haters.

There was a class which anticipated that the colored people, in the exuberance of their joy, would cut fantastic capers, and shame their friends by bringing the cause of negro suffrage into contempt and ridicule. Those who feared such a result, as well as those who hoped for it, were happily and unhappily disappointed. As a demonstration calculated to commemorate a great event, it was as well conceived and as appropriately executed as any which we have witnessed here—and this is conceding a good deal, since we are somewhat noted for the character and spirit of our public celebrations. There was nothing said or done of which the friends of the black man may be ashamed; and even "Democratic" pens—which are made to ridicule everything involving true Democratic principles—will be strained to find a subject to criticise in connection with the celebration of Tuesday. It was in the highest degree creditable to the black men themselves, and gratifying to their friends, as indicating that they are worthy to be clothed with the high prerogative of American citizenship.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

An other decade has passed—the most eventful in the political history of the country, and hardly less remarkable for the development of our national resources and the accumulation of individual wealth, which have characterized the period. The Government is now making preparations for taking the ninth census; and the nation will look forward with deep interest to the statistical information to be collected and placed on record.

Originally the census was little more than an enumeration of the population, with reference to the apportionment of representatives among the several States. The primary object in taking it is still the same, but a secondary and more permanently important purpose in view, is to obtain an authentic record of the nation's wealth, progress and resources. Schedules are provided, on which are to be taken:

First—All the dwelling houses in the district, all the families, name of every inhabitant, age, sex, color, trade, occupation, or profession of each male person over fifteen years, whether married within the year, place of birth of each inhabitant, marriages within the preceding year, number of persons who have attended school, persons over twenty years of age who cannot read and write, the deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, paupers and convicts.

Second—Farms of land improved, and unimproved, with the name of the owner, agent or manager, live stock on hand of the different kinds, produce of the farm of every kind during the year preceding the 1st of June, 1870.

Fourth—Products of industry of every kind with name of manufacturer producing articles in each year of the value of $500, name and kind of business, capital invested, raw material used, with statement of quantities, kinds and values, kinds of motive power used, machinery, average number of hands employed, wages paid, &c.

Fifth—Aggregate valuation of real and personal estate, aggregate of taxation, public debt, public schools, schoolhouses, &c.; public libraries, periodicals, newspapers, how often published, number of circulation. What is the average of wheat crops? What crops are short? To what extent, and the average crop per year. Average wages of farm hands, of day laborers, with board, average wages of mechanics, carpenters, female domestics, price of board for laboring men per week; number of churches, of persons each will accommodate; value of church property, with statistics relative to religious matters.

Sixth—Number of deaths during the preceding year, with age, sex, color, domestic condition, place of birth and occupation of deceased, together with the time and cause of death.

It must be manifest that if the census be taken with reasonable accuracy on the schedules above described, the work will present a very full and valuable record of nearly everything relating to the population, property and resources of the country. Thank God! Schedule No. 2, for which the act of Congress of May, 1850, made provision, is no longer needed. There is not a slave nor a slave owner in the land; there is no record to be made of the manumitted or fugitive slave—there are none.

The census will not probably bring to light much valuable information as respects the States lately in rebellion. Blackened with the fire of war, agriculture and industrial pursuits have not been prosecuted as in the loyal States. There has been, however, without doubt, a considerable increase of population.

The New England States have advanced steadily in population and the development of manufacturing and commercial wealth. Other States have made only a moderate progress.

But the country as a whole—notwithstanding the depressing influences of four years of dreadful, wasteful war, the rigors of necessary war measures, and the frightful evils, political, social and financial, which war entails—has gone forward with amazing rapidity. Beyond the Mississippi commonwealths, rising like exhalations from the soil, have been improvised into the family of States. The wilderness in which, a few years ago, the buffalo roamed has become the abode of civilization. Hardy enterprise has subdued the prairie, hewn down forests, and built cities; has explored the bowels of the earth and found gold, oil, and other hidden treasures; has made the broad surface of the country a net-work of railways, and brought the Golden Gate within a six days' journey of the Delaware. In no period of our history as a nation has there been such a remarkable development of mechanical and manufacturing industry. In no former decade has agriculture, our great substantial interest, made such wonderful progress.

Pennsylvania has added to her population not less than seven or eight hundred thousand. In the development of manufacturing and mineral wealth, she has probably gone far ahead of any other State. Our deposits of iron, our extensive coal fields (anthracite and bituminous) are sources of prosperity greater than the gold mines of California. The oil trade at this city alone cannot be less than $10,000,000 per annum. But it is useless to speculate when the *facts* are about to be ascertained.

We write to call upon the people of Pennsylvania to *aid* in the taking of the *census*. Let merchants, manufacturers, miners and farmers prepare accurate statements of their business, property and products for the Assistants of the United States Marshal against the time when they will be called upon for these statistics. Let the people of Pennsylvania see to it that her population is fully and truly enumerated. Her representation in Congress, her rank, political power and influence in the Government will be affected as the census is well or ill taken. The individual interests of her citizens are even more concerned that she should appear on the great register of the nation exactly as she is. Stationary or decaying communities do not attract capital or population.

The city of Pittsburgh is especially interested in having the census well taken—and when we speak of Pittsburgh, we mean to include all the municipal corporations of which she is the center. Complaints numerous and loud, and we have reason to think to a considerable extent well founded, were made as respected the census of 1860. It was charged that the returns made did not fully present the manufacturing and business interests, and fell far short of the actual population of the city of Pittsburgh and vicinity. Comparing the popular vote of the county of Allegheny cast in the Presidential election of 1860, with that of 1868, we find an increase of nearly 16,000. This represents an increase of population of probably 100,000. Our manufactories, in number and producing capacity, have at least been doubled. The average increase in the value of real estate can hardly fall short of fifty per cent.

We hope that there will be no ground for a recurrence of the complaints made in former years. It is now within the power of the people of this county and State to have the census fully and accurately taken. The United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, we are able to say, has appointed for this county able and reliable assistants for the performance of this duty. He has exercised judgment and care in making appointments for the other counties in his district. He will do his best to have the census well taken. Let the people come to him to help and not to hinder him and his assistants all the aid they can give. Let this be done everywhere in the Commonwealth, and when the great register of the nation is completed, the traditional and proud title of "Key Stone of the Federal Arch" will be found to be strengthened and vindicated.

RISKS THAT PAY.

A gentleman known all over the world in connection with telegraphy, lately, in a memorial, reminded Congress that the laying of cables is the most uncertain of all financial speculations. If this representation is correct, the inference from known facts is inevitable that, at the present day, uncertainty has considerable attraction for capitalists. From the memorial just quoted we learn that the total length of the cables now under contract to be laid and all to be completed in 1870 or 1871 is twenty thousand, eight hundred and twenty-eight statute miles. Doubtless, great risks are involved in any single enterprise of the kind; but the success with which so many cables have been already laid under vast difficulties, in unfavorable situations, and the result so frequently exhibited of business springing up in response to the ready means of communication, must by this time have greatly reduced the general original hazards.

The West Indies and South America have become the scene of vast telegraphic operations. Companies have been formed and capital subscribed to construct a network of wires by which all the important points in those islands and all the most important business centers on the great peninsula to the south of them, will be placed in communication. As much as four thousand miles of submarine cable will be required to connect the terrestrial lines. Much of this will be laid under the direction of Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, who a few days ago went to Havana to initiate the work, and who expects to be engaged for two years in carrying it to completion. Much of the capital invested in these enterprises will be furnished by South American merchants. But the larger portion has been provided by the English, who also conduct most of the work, and will derive more advantages than other foreigners from the lines. Though by them when completed this country will be placed in telegraphic communication with about twelve millions of people, it is said that we have not the means of fully taking advantage of them for the increase of our commerce with South America and the West Indies. Still we may be sure that many advantages incidental and direct will accrue to our merchants from those new telegraphic lines. Of course, it is intended that they shall be connected with the already existing North American and European lines.

Americans may justly take still deeper interest in the telegraphic project of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, recently with a memorial brought to the attention of Congress. The object of this enterprise is by a submarine cable to connect the Western coast of America with the coast of China and Japan. It is proposed that the route shall be "either direct, or by the way of the Hawaiian islands, or other island or islands of the Pacific ocean."

Mr. FIELD asks Congress to incorporate a company for the construction of this line with a capital of ten millions of dollars, on the condition that the work having been completed within five years, government shall grant the company a certain portion of the public lands. It is an interesting circumstance that the laying of the proposed cable of about 8,500 miles will complete the metallic girdle of the earth. The project has been favorably received. Of course, the work must be accomplished before long, and the *eclat* of the performance could not more appropriately fall to anyone than to a gentleman so entirely and creditably identified with cable telegraphy as Mr. FIELD. Mr. S. F. B. MORSE, who commends the undertaking, "sees no obstacles, scientific or physical, in the proposed Pacific cable, which have not been completely removed by the experience of the Atlantic cable."

The Chicago Tribune calls attention to the fact that eight or nine main trunk lines, with numerous auxiliaries, converge and meet in Chicago from the West, while there are but three main trunks to continue their transport to the East, to wit: The Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central and the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne. Here it is further stated "is an explanation of the yearly blockade of eastern bound freight at various points, especially in the State of Michigan, continuing at certain seasons from sixty to ninety days, and amounting to scores of thousands of tons." Taken in connection with the still further statement that not one-fourth of the producing area of the West is yet settled with population, to say nothing of the Pacific trade, these are interesting and instructive facts. The capacity of the then existing roads, to frequently reached, and which admits additional rolling equipment, no remedy for an already realized hindrance to the internal commerce can be expected from them. There is promise in certain prospected roads and improved running arrangements on the part of existing ones in Canada, but these are not likely to afford relief to anything like the necessary extent. One fact inhering with the three roads named above, to-wit, the expansion of their capital by watering and other devices, must operate as an obstacle to any material reduction of rates of transportation for some time to come. Is there not, then, in the grand facts set forth encouragement for the building of new lines—low speed freight lines if you please—between the West and tidewater, and may we not confidently expect this as the natural result of the increase in population and development of the country?

To BE misunderstood, or, at least, to be misrepresented, is, we fancy, a part of the fate of great men. Statesmen, or politicians, seem especially exposed to this misfortune. Then, there can be no doubt that they sometimes deliberately seek to propagate erroneous notions about their own characters and plans; and hence one may be reasonably at a loss whether to offer condolence or to express admiration, on seeing the world in dispute concerning some act or speech of one of those leaders of the people. At this moment Count BISMARCK's relations with Prussia, that living would be cheaper, the scrutiny of the press more instant and searching, and the moral atmosphere improved; that Harrisburg is a dull country town, steeped in corruption, where the public business has fallen into a rut from which it can be lifted in no other way than by removing the Capitol. While we would heartily join in any movement that promised to correct legislative abuses, the logic of our contemporary fails to convince us. We think the reasons apply more strongly to Pittsburgh than Philadelphia.

HON. J. B. DONLEY, of the 24th District, satisfactorily accounts for his absence when the vote on pig iron was taken in the House. He was duly paired. As yet no excuse for the others has been put in.

THE unanimous report of the Senate Finance Committee against any change in the tax on distilled spirits disposes of that question for the present session.

The Twenty-third Congressional District.

If Mr. Phelps is to be ignored and a successor is to come from Allegheny City, Dr. Thomas F. Dale would be the choice of the people, and not Jas. L. Graham.

This communication is written without any consultation with Dr. Dale; and whether he would consent to the use of his name in this connection, is without my knowledge, but should he consent to submit his name in the coming contest there is no man in Allegheny City that could beat him, nor is there a man in the whole district who would bring a greater amount of character and influence into the service of his constituents; and should Dr. Dale consent to the use of his name, measures decisive will at once be taken to make it a success. ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* comments with some severity on the conduct of Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, who, some two weeks since, made a free trade speech upon the basis of the reports of enormous profits by the Pennsylvania iron companies in 1865, and instanced the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, which, he said, had made 30,000 tons at a cost of $40 per ton, and sold it for $80, making one million dollars profit in one year. Mr. Hill, on Monday, demanded authority for these figures, and sent to the Clerk's desk a letter from the President of that company, giving from the books of the concern an authentic statement of their business, from which it appears they made but 25,000 tons, and sold it at $45.—Hill, on the basis of $20 per ton, and on the whole year's business sustained a loss of $25,000. Mr. Stevenson replied by saying *he understood* their working capacity was 30,000 tons, but that not the candor to admit the fact and set the House right. Marshall, of Illinois, is also said to have indorsed a newspaper statement that in Tennessee iron could be made for $20 per ton. The writer adds that when representatives, all sent by intelligent constituencies, stand up and make such willful misstatements as these, and repeat them in the face of indisputable evidence to the contrary, and then base their votes upon false statements, there seems to be but little hope for either justice or wisdom being engrafted upon legislation, and that any change of protection in American industries is close at hand.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* reiterates the denial that the Chamber of Commerce of that city recommended an alternative proposition to cede the Ohio Ship Canal to a private corporation. The *Gazette* says that the United States owns all but five shares of $100 each, which are held by directors to qualify them for holding office, and that Congress has been asked to complete the locks 355 feet long and 80 feet wide, and widen the canal bed to admit boats of these dimensions. Up to the undertaking of the present improvement by the Government on the revenues of the canal, it had paid for itself by tolls levied at the rate of fifty cents a measured ton; that it is the first instance of the United States levying tolls on a great system of internal improvement, and the appropriature for improvement, and that this rate of tolls is oppressive. The railroad bridge authorized by the Government at Louisville prevents the passage of boats with their tops up the water, and the canal admits only boats that are too small to run in the lower river trade. The *Gazette* is surprised at the apathy manifested in Cincinnati and the West in general, and the quite contemptible for the Government to refuse the small sum required to remove this damaging obstruction to a great channel of commerce, when it will pay a gold interest for Alaska, one million a year to occupy one place in it, for all of which no one expects any return, and $175,000 for annual rent of the Bay of Annamoka which is of no use except to expend millions a year in fortifying it.

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Importance to Pittsburgh of Increasing the Area of Her Trade.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The great desideratum to enable Pittsburgh to maintain her ascendancy as a manufacturing and commercial center, is to extend the area of her trade. There is no want of capital here for paying business enterprises of every description. Large stores and warehouses, profusely stocked with merchandise of every variety, whilst they show the great growth of the district of which this is the distributing point, also prove that were the district enlarged, their number would be increased to meet the increased demand. But our extensive manufactories, with their skillful artisans and opulent proprietors, and their abilities to meet all present demands for their varied fabrics, exhibit in the plainest manner that more customers are wanted, rather than greater facilities for multiplying their products.

Active competition meets our industries at numerous points. The spirit of the age is energetic and commercial. All the means which modern discoveries have brought under human control are applied in cheapening communications and in securing artificial advantages. If Pittsburgh would maintain her relative position, where the rich gifts of nature placed her, among the chief centers of business activity, her citizens must assume the progressive energy of the day, and avail themselves of those improvements provided to invite commercial intercourse on all sides and to the greatest practicable distance. There should be no segment of the surrounding country unaccommodated with the most direct practicable way of trade known at the present time. This process is mutually beneficial; the resources of the country are brought into use, wealth and population increase, and in just that the city thrives by its enlarged traffic, grows in affluence and in the number of its inhabitants.

The Connellsville Railroad, when finished, will open a broad belt of land one hundred and fifty miles to Cumberland, on the lower portions of which stand extensive primitive forests containing large quantities of valuable timber; over the upper portions the country is spread a luxuriant soil, capable of feeding a dense population and of yielding a surplus for the neighboring city markets; and all is underlaid with mineral treasures more precious and more enduring than the mines of California or Australia. Here will be opened a field for growing commerce and reciprocal benefits of a magnitude scarcely computable, besides the great additional outlet that will be furnished to the Atlantic cities and to foreign trade.

In all this may be found sufficient incentives to liberal investments of Pittsburgh capital to aid in the prosecution of such a work, even were no other return looked for than its own consequential profit through the increase of business it would produce. But these collateral incentives to invest are greatly strengthened by the demonstrative fact that the work will be one of the main arteries of trade between the East and West, which a long manifested situation which rivalry cannot supplant; and that, besides this fact, which alone constitutes an immovable foundation on which it rests, it is further demonstrated that the way trade alone, upon its line, would pay a large and remunerative and enable it to redeem its obligations and pay dividends to its stockholders. Upon either onset these facts, prudent men looking to the investment, may safely rely for the ample security of the Connellsville bonds. When both are taken into account, their permanent solidity is beyond question. Where can more safe funds of any description be more safely placed? Let guardians, insurance companies and all fiduciary agents in this vicinage, as well as individuals looking for unquestionable securities in which to invest their surplus means, investigate the matter. They will find the ability to obtain such bonds, a privilege not likely to last very long; for the bonds are not a begging in the market; they are offered here to give opportunities to members of a community of backing a movement in which they will directly deeply interested, and to enable them to save themselves from the reproach of standing aloof and awaiting for others to do for them what they should do for themselves.

IT is an encouraging sign of the times to perceive the growing willingness of the people of the country to pay whatever taxes they now find it, and adapt their legislation to the new condition of things. It is but a few years since it was considered a penal offense, if not indeed almost a capital crime, to educate the negro, and many a Northern teacher has been made to feel to its most bitter extent the severity of the punishment provided for an infraction of the law. But the present era has given birth to new ideas. The American idea of education making for the education of the "poor white trash," in the form of common school laws, but the necessity of educating the black up to the standard of the white man is now freely freely expressed. The State Constitution of Virginia now requires the Legislature to provide for an uniform system of public free schools, and for the education of all youth in the counties of the State by the year 1876, and as much sooner as practicable, and it is gratifying to notice with what unanimity the idea of the establishment of the measure. The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"If the two races are hereafter to live peaceably and prosperously together, the intelligent and furnish the colored people with part of their ancient advantages. The Constitutional Convention of Illinois, which defeated the project in the Constitutional Convention of Illinois, of putting female suffrage into the new Constitution. In Minnesota a similar movement is said to be the indifference of the women and the hostility of the men, to veto the bill enabling the women to vote. But the hardest blow to the movement in the opinion of the editor, was the vote in the Legislature of Wisconsin, the control of the House, by a vote of 133 to 68, manifested its disapprobation of the measure; although in this State but little, if any, platform demonstration against female suffrage has taken place, and where if the larger portion of the intelligent, the educated and virtuous of the sex really wanted to vote, they would only have to make up their minds to do so, without being thought it good for reflection that in Utah the women who are invested with this great privilege, use it only as a means of strengthening and extending polygamy and other bad elements of Mormon power.

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A CURIOUS piece of scandal has just occurred at Brooklyn. A gentleman named McLaughlin, pleasantly domiciled in that "city of churches" with his wife and child, was, a few evenings since, startled on his return home by a visit from a female friend from Ireland, who stated in the presence of the couple that *she* was the lawful wife of McLaughlin, who had deserted her. Mac was astounded and settled up his affairs and "vamoosed the ranche." Mrs. Mac No. 2, after a brief conference with No. 1, also left the house, when the latter deliberately took possession, sold all the property, and "made sail" for parts unknown. All the parties are still *non est inventus*.

MISS SALLIE JELF, the "oldest inhabitant" of New Jersey, died at her native city of Elizabeth at the advanced age of 100 years. She had a vivid recollection of Washington, Lafayette, and other immortals that made the revolution, and was fond of recounting the thrilling scenes and incidents of the "times that tried men's souls." She never married, owing to early disappointment in love, and was a favorite in her youth and accomplished. She was a most active and exemplary Christian, and was in good circumstances, living in the house where she died with an attached domestic for over sixty years.

AN injured party in New York has recovered $5,500 damages against the Sixth Avenue Railroad for injuries received while getting off a car, the conductor failing to stop the car to enable the passenger to alight. The *Times* remarks that Tweed will thank that clause that frees the Railroad Company from all responsibility in the matter, and will be ground off to leave room for the other seventeen, who will be "brought up to the captain's office" next week for settlement.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, April 30, 1870.

services, which were of a devotional character.

The Rev. W. Hunter, Pastor of the Wylie street church, was introduced and spoke as follows:

Friends, Brothers and Fellow Citizens: Far back in the early morning of time God, after having created the heavens and the earth—the light and darkness, the herb and the tree, bird, beast and animal life, simply by a word, saying, "Let it be so,"—called into council all the powers of the Godhead, saying, "Let us make man in our own image," and man, the noblest, the crowning work of the creation, came forth from the hand of his Maker with intellectual qualifications, with aspirations and with powers of mind derived from the Godhead, for exercising authority and dominion over the inferior creatures. The first man, so created, endowed, and with the power of representative of the whole human family, and every attempt to withhold from any man, the rights enjoyed by his fellow man, or to cripple his exertions for his own welfare, is an insult to the Creator, an outrage upon humanity. Those common rights with justice can be allowed, and by forfeiture only are a punishment for crime. And yet, in the light of the nineteenth century, in a country founded upon the principles of man gravely decided that another class had no rights that they were bound to respect, the more for approaching freedom. And the enemies of freedom, in order to defeat it, resorted in its destruction, through the very means by which it sought to perpetuate its existence, to another power, and that power running all through the Divine economy as a law of compensation, the wrong another without suffering loss ourselves. Look at the princely homes of the South, reared by the toil and blood and tears of men, helpless victims of the accursed system of slavery, now in the occupancy of those once oppressed, poverty and toil. Look again and you behold deserted plantations, ruined fortunes, blighted families, and on the other hand happy homesteads, reunited families for the first time since the unjustifiable sale in almost effacing the largest lineaments of the human face divine, and the tears have been ignored. We have been denied the privilege accorded to those of alien birth. I refer to the good old Dutch, who settled on the Hudson at present. Our position to-day calls for the deepest gratitude, the most fervent thanksgiving. We are, as a people, in a exalted position. By the highest authority of our country "rights and privileges" are given to us, and the right accorded is of inestimable value, equal to the highest privilege conferred, and yet the present thought and the one that should awaken the deepest and noblest emotions, is that by this amendment we have a part of the Constitution—at least God pronounced the negro a man and will be the inheritance of our sons after us. In the accidental surroundings of the present Republican party, and in the providence of the Almighty, through many generations, yet on this common platform all stand side by side, equally interested and of equal importance in all that pertains to the welfare of our common Government appointed by God, and we look forward to the time when we have so long desired with mingled feelings of hope and fear, with thankfulness and gratitude now. First, let our offering of thanksgiving ascend to the "Father of lights, from whom every good and perfect gift comes," and whose overruling power has brought light out of darkness, has led us through the wilderness of Israel, by a way that we knew not, and with thanks unite the determination to accept the right of suffrage as a trust from God, to vote for the glory of God and the good of humanity.

To the human instrumentalities used in bringing about this great result, and to the party that originated and framed the fifteenth amendment, so as representing distinctive and widely different principles, I say that the Republican party had been uniformly and unqualifiedly united to the cause of human liberty for a period of thirty years, until it was defeated at the polls, when the slave masters were in power, and the Republican party had been inspired with the just and humane spirit of liberty; had elected Abraham Lincoln, and had given freedom and political equality to the black man south and north, and in the Republican party we look for the rights and privileges which they now enjoy. They should never forget that party which stood by them in the hour of their need, and finally brought them deliverance. Applause.

The Rev. Mr. Lamont was the next speaker. He delivered a very humorous but forcible speech, which was received with cheers, and concluded when our reporter left the Church.

The audience was not as large as anticipated, but it was altogether intelligent, and most of the people had been wearied by the fatigues of the day.

In Philadelphia Tuesday night, two negroes named Hugh Mortimgh and James Welsh were shot dead in a saloon by a man who was also arrested, and the other attempted to rescue him.

RICHMOND, VA.

Terrible Casualty.

Falling of an Overweighted Floor in the Capitol—Thirty to Forty Persons Killed.

RICHMOND, VA., April 27.—A large crowd was assembled this morning in the upper portion of the Capitol building, where the Supreme Court of Appeals is located, to hear a decision in the Myers-Gantz case. At about eleven o'clock the floor gave way beneath the immense weight, precipitating the crowd to the floor below, which was that of the House of Delegates. It is hard to ascertain at present the amount of injuries, as great is the excitement; but some are killed and a large number severely injured. Many escaped the terrible fall by jumping into the windows when the floor gave way. The wounded are now being attended to.

James Mesan and Judge Mertin, counsel for Ellison, was also badly hurt. About two hundred persons were present, for the most part representatives of affairs of State, and, going still further, added that the Republican party, in denying the husband and father the right of protecting home and property, these endeared to him by the most sacred ties, dooming him to a life of unrequited toil, and finally robbing him of it with outrages by writing him in their statute code, not a man, but a chattel, the while it continues to enter into the meantime of the past. What its history were are all familiar. We have felt the effects of it in the years which have passed in almost effacing the largest lineaments of the human face divine, and the tears have been ignored. We have been denied the privilege accorded to those of alien birth. I refer to the good old Dutch, who settled on the Hudson at present. Our position to-day calls for the deepest gratitude, the most fervent thanksgiving. We are, as a people, in a exalted position. By the highest authority of our country "rights and privileges" are given to us, and the right accorded is of inestimable value, equal to the highest privilege conferred, and yet the present thought and the one that should awaken the deepest and noblest emotions, is that by this amendment we have a part of the Constitution—at least God pronounced the negro a man and will be the inheritance of our sons after us. In the accidental surroundings of the present Republican party, and in the providence of the Almighty, through many generations, yet on this common platform all stand side by side, equally interested and of equal importance in all that pertains to the welfare of our common Government appointed by God, and we look forward to the time when we have so long desired with mingled feelings of hope and fear, with thankfulness and gratitude now. First, let our offering of thanksgiving ascend to the "Father of lights, from whom every good and perfect gift comes," and whose overruling power has brought light out of darkness, has led us through the wilderness of Israel, by a way that we knew not, and with thanks unite the determination to accept the right of suffrage as a trust from God, to vote for the glory of God and the good of humanity.

To the human instrumentalities used in bringing about this great result, and to the party that originated and framed the fifteenth amendment, so as representing distinctive and widely different principles. I say that the Republican party had been uniformly and unqualifiedly united to the cause of human liberty for a period of thirty years, until it was defeated at the polls, when the slave masters were in power, and the Republican party had been inspired with the just and humane spirit of liberty; had elected Abraham Lincoln, and had given freedom and political equality to the black man south and north, and in the Republican party we look for the rights and privileges which they now enjoy. They should never forget that party which stood by them in the hour of their need, and finally brought them deliverance. Applause.

The Rev. Mr. Lamont was the next speaker. He delivered a very humorous but forcible speech, which was received with cheers, and concluded when our reporter left the Church.

The audience was not as large as anticipated, but it was altogether intelligent, and most of the people had been wearied by the fatigues of the day.

In Philadelphia Tuesday night, two negroes named Hugh Mortimgh and James Welsh were shot dead in a saloon by a man who was also arrested, and the other attempted to rescue him.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Spanish Throne.

PARIS, April 27.—The Madrid *Epoca* is assured that Prince Frederick of Prussia is an intimate of the government for the throne of Spain, but that the Emperor Napoleon has declared to Count Olozaga, Spanish Embassador at Paris, that the solution of the question would be a casus belli if it might be the cause of war between France and Prussia.

Affairs in France.

Many public meetings were held yesterday throughout the country to discuss matters relative to the plebiscitum. No disorders are reported. It is reported to-day that ex-Minister Laru recommends the people to vote "yes" in May next.

M. Thiers has advised the people to abstain from voting altogether.

PARIS, April 27.—*La Pays*, Court organ, demands the expulsion of Signor Carnuscli, the Italian banker who gave 100,000 francs to the anti-plebiscitum committee.

The Government had resolved to take back from the exiles their civil rights, but later vacillating, did not do so.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1870.

The Funding Bill.

What the Ways and Means Committee will do with the Funding bill no one can yet tell. Careful inquiry among members shows that no votes have been secured, no conclusion reached. All that can be said therefore must be founded on a comparison of views held by these gentlemen. The Sherman bill from the Senate is not regarded as a finality in any quarter. It seems as if any power could again threaten the financial interests of the country, and enormous mockingly inquire, "can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" Surely, more than any other class of people, does the obligation rest to show ourselves worthy of the confidence which has been reposed in our race. The reputation of the whole depends upon the conduct of each individual. We can verify the hopes of our friends. We can bring to naught the aspersions of our enemies. We will be true to our highest duty to our country, as a part of the Government, having a will in the choice of our representatives and officers. It is our duty to act understandingly, conscientiously realize our responsibilities and qualify ourselves for meeting them. There are those who look to us for aid in this emergency. Our friends view with alarm immorality, of overt antagonism to christianity, of open and avowed infidelity, which is sweeping over our land. It was said by an eminent speaker at a meeting of the freedmen's Commission during the war, that, should the Confederate General, Stonewall Jackson, arise from the dead, and, marching to Washington, D. C., Robert H. Maury, Jr., land agent; Edward Ward, of England; Hon. Mr. Davis, ex-President, take hour. Among the killed are P. Haylett, a distinguished lawyer; Dr. J. H. Burroughs, reporter of the Legislature; Samuel Brook, Clerk to Major Cahoon; Captain Wm. A. Tinsley, Sergeant-at-Arms; Reporter, N. S. F. Howard, lawyer; Ash Lee, a Richmond merchant; Charles Watson, of the Examiner; Mr. Scholfield, a brother of Gen. Scholfield, U. S. Army; Dr. Stephen Bland colored, and Powhattan Roberts. It is supposed that twenty members of the State Legislature are killed. Among the wounded are ex-Governor Wells, ex-Congressman Nelson, Judge John A. Meredith, Patrick H. Aylett, L. H. Chandler and others. All seven colored members were in their room, which were crowded, fell in. The floor followed and descended with the debris to the floor below, which was the floor of the House of Delegates of Virginia, on which some few of the members were also crushed and injured. There was a general crush of timbers and falling of the inside wall.

THE KILLED.

The following persons were killed: Patrick H. Aylett, Captain Charters, Chief of the Fire Brigade; E. M. Schofield, City Assessor, and brother of Gen. Schofield; Schofield, Jr., late Reporter of the *Enquirer*; Julius A. Hobson, City Collector; S. S. Dugger, member of the House of Delegates; T. A. Reaves, commission merchant of Amelia; Samuel Brooks, of Goochland, former theatrical manager; Powhattan Roberts, colored messenger; Stephen Bland, colored; Dr. Burroughs, reporter of the Legislature; Wm. A. Tinsley, Sergeant-at-Arms; Samuel Flood, Clerk to Major Cahoon; Captain Wm. A. Tinsley, Sergeant-at-Arms; Reporter, N. S. F. Howard, lawyer; Ash Lee, a Richmond merchant; Charles Watson, of the Examiner; Mr. Scholfield, a brother of Gen. Scholfield, U. S. Army; Dr. Stephen Bland colored, and Powhattan Roberts. It is supposed that twenty members of the State Legislature are killed. Among the wounded are ex-Governor Wells, ex-Congressman Nelson, Judge John A. Meredith, Patrick H. Aylett, L. H. Chandler and others. All seven colored members were in their room, which were crowded, fell in. The floor followed and descended with the debris to the floor below, which was the floor of the House of Delegates of Virginia, on which some few of the members were also crushed and injured. There was a general crush of timbers and falling of the inside wall.

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THE WOUNDED.

Among the wounded were ex-Governor Wells, who broken and otherwise internally injured; Judge John A. Meredith, Clerk Cahoon, slightly; L. H. Chandler, Judge John A. Meredith, Jas. Neeson, John Howard, Rush Burgess, Dr. Burroughs, reporter of the Legislature; Agent of the Virginia and New York Steamship Line; Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, leg amputated; Gen. M. D. Corse, ex-Major of Richmond; Gen. Gray; Dick Reese, of Alexandria; Col. G. W. Allen, Fort Warden; W. C. Elam, newspaper correspondent and others, and about one hundred others.

A SCENE FULL OF HORROR.

Directly after the disaster a fire alarm was sounded, and the fact that the Capitol building in the city repaired to the rescue. A cordon of police was drawn around the building, and ladders were thrown up to the windows. For three hours the greatest excitement reached, and are after minute there appeared, swung out by a rope tied around the shoulders of the body, some person in the window, who after being lowered on the shoulders of one of the Fire Brigade, hung dead, dead, dead, dead, dead, dead, dead. Among the killed are P. Haylett, a distinguished lawyer; Dr. J. H. Burroughs, reporter of the Legislature; Samuel Brook

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
Six copies, per year.....$ 10
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

GEN. GRANT.

We do not agree with our neighbor, the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, that there is any prevalent dissatisfaction with the Administration of Gen. GRANT in this community. Our contemporary speaks of the existence of "a vague and ill-defined discontent" which "finds vent in ill-humored reflections," of "a sense of disappointment at his course of policy, foreign and domestic," of his alleged want "of personal weight" and lack of "influence with Congress," and indulges in general reflections of the same character, charging, in effect, that the National Administration does not possess the public confidence. We are unwilling to allow the statement of our neighbor, written, we are sorry to say, in a spirit somewhat censorious, and ill according with the character of dignified fairness, to which it has a just claim, to go abroad unchallenged, as representing the feeling of the Republican party here. In the county of Allegheny, which gave Gen. GRANT nearly 11,000 majority for the Presidency, we affirm that there is no discontent either "vague and ill-defined," or open and manifest, in the party which elected him. There is no dissatisfaction with his administration, but on the contrary it fully possesses the confidence of the people. There are disappointed office-seekers, fault-finders and grumblers in every successful party, in every locality, and there can be no doubt that we have our share of them. There may be a score of interested friends of SIMON CAMERON, who complain that the "Winnebago Chief" is not permitted to dispense the patronage of the administration in the State in his own interests; that General GRANT is too dull and too "indifferent" to recognize the surpassing ability and eminent, peculiar fitness of the gentleman in question for high place, and who consequently charge that he does not summon to his aid the great men of the country. But this shrill shriek is not strong enough nor loud enough to disturb the harmony of the general feeling of public approbation.

What does the *Chronicle* mean by asserting that the most offensive forms of taxation are resorted to under the present administration? The taxes are chiefly, nearly altogether, on luxuries, wealth and prodigal business, and is thus the offensive taxation referred to? Would the *Chronicle* put them on bread and meat and other necessaries of life? Distilled spirits, under Gen. GRANT'S administration, have yielded nearly $50,000,000 per year, while in the year preceding his accession to the Presidency, the revenue from that source was about $13,000,000, with a rate of taxation four times as high. The taxes on tobacco and cigars have also yielded a largely increased revenue during the same period. Does Gen. GRANT collect the revenue then, and is he not paying the debt at a rate of a hundred millions a year? The tax laws are the same as under the late administration, and the only difference is we get the taxes now and did not get them then. We judge the people are satisfied with the administration in this respect. We do not desire to see the income tax continued; but Congress, and not Gen. GRANT, is responsible for its continued existence. The country has unabated confidence in its chief magistrate and his administration. Would that the two houses of Congress were worthy of and possessed the same confidence in equal degree! We might expect of them to address themselves seriously to the business of needed legislation, and to abdicate their usurped claim to make executive appointments, a power of which they have practically despoiled the Executive. It is not our purpose at this time to enter upon a vindication of the policy and general course of the administration. It is not needed, especially is it not needed in the banner county. The very strength of

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campaign last fall, and there is not, we are satisfied, any abatement of that strength. Our chief purpose is to express our dissent from the statements of our contemporary, and to protest against their being accepted and received abroad as representing the sentiment of the party in this city and county. As respects our own people it was not necessary to go to this trouble.

STRIKES IN FRANCE.

Not the least interesting circumstance in the present condition of France is the prevalence of strikes. They threaten to assume an epidemic character, and if this should happen, there is reason to believe that such movements on a large scale will not remain restricted within the limits of French territory. The people who participate practically in that sort of agitation are, generally speaking, a class who do not readily take in the lessons of experience, particularly of experience acquired in other countries. Several years have elapsed since the strike had run its course in England, and had diligently and ingeniously applied all its resources, with the unmistakable result of proving its inefficiency for the attainment of its proposed end. That a strike is a manifest blunder, productive of evil, and only evil to the laborer, is a conclusion now almost universally accepted by English workmen. It does not secure for them the object they desire, but after many weeks, or even months of cessation from labor and the consumption of their small savings, the sight of starvation staring them and their families in the face, makes them glad to apply for work on the old terms and happy if it is not refused them. But the abandonment of strikes has not left the English laborer without remedy or resource. In many of the great manufacturing towns, by mutual agreement between the employers and the employed, permanent committees of arbitration have been constituted, of men of probity and intelligence who enjoy the confidence of both parties, and who decide all such questions as formerly gave rise to strikes. It seems even already absolutely certain that this system, the outcome of long and bitter experience, will work in a manner quite satisfactory to all fair-minded workmen as well as capitalists.

In France, so near the scene of a conflict thus happily terminated, strikes, until a recent time almost if not entirely unknown, are now taking place with alarming frequency, and are conducted without the slightest recognition, or even apparent knowledge of the valuable practical results obtained across the channel. In fact there is reason to regard these movements as being made less in the interest of labor than in the interest of politics. As readers doubtless remember, the first important strike occurred at Creuzot, one of the great centers of the iron industry of France. These iron works, perhaps the largest in the world, have for many years been under the control of the Brothers Schneider, one of whom is President of the *Corps Legislatif*. In the works and in the mines as many as fifteen thousand laborers find employment, producing over a hundred thousand tons of iron and about two hundred locomotives yearly. The Schneiders have long been known for the interest they take in the welfare of their workmen. Comfortable dwellings at low rents, stores where necessaries can be had by them at fair prices, hospitals, pharmacies and technical schools, all these things are provided by the proprietors for the use of their laborers. In consequence the best understanding existed between employers and employed until last fall when this happy state of things was disturbed by the missionary exertions of a single person. This person was a mechanic named Assy who got employment in the works. It is now known that he was sent thither by the International Labor League. He began operations by starting the labor question among the workmen. Gathering them into companies he expounded to them the principles of socialism according to PROUDHOMME. This philosopher's most famous utterance, as readers know, is the saying, "Property is robbery." With fiery eloquence Assy denounced things as established; he told the workmen that they were plundered by their employers; that if they combined they could make their own terms with them, and that they were fools if they did not follow his advice. The result was an organization prepared for action whenever the right time should have come. During all this period and afterwards the efforts of this socialistic agitator were vigorously seconded by the communistic and republican journals, and especially by the *Marseillaise*, which repeatedly summoned the men of Creuzot to arise and prove that they were not mere machines, slaves of the lords of capital. What followed is known to all. The first strike had been settled only a few weeks when it was followed by another, which was reported at an end seven or eight days ago. Investigation of the first movement proved that the men had actually no grievance as workmen. They loudly proclaimed their contentment with their wages and with all existing arrangements. There can be no doubt that these strikes at Creuzot were socialistic outbreaks. The presumption is that the strike at Fourchambault is of the same character, as well as the successive movements of the same kind reported daily by the cable telegraph. The "International Labor League" has several times been mentioned in connection with the disturbances at Creuzot, and the probability is that its agents have been as active in other important centers as Assy was there, though, it may be, less promptly successful. A widely extended socialistic or democratic movement is intended. The workmen of Paris, numbering three hundred thousand men, have, we know, been called upon secretly and by placards to organize a gigantic strike. Two days ago the tailors, painters, hatters and moulders were reported to have obeyed the call, and yesterday it was reported that the makers of wall paper will join the strikers to-day—and we shall probably receive announcements of like tenor until the combination shall be complete. In view of this movement one important consideration is the forced or unnatural relation between labor and capital which has been induced in France by the Emperor and his Lieutenant, Baron HAUSSMANN, in their zealous endeavors to conciliate and content the working classes. The inevitable effect of such a system wherever long followed must be to bring about a condition of the labor market which, if not artificially sustained, will correct itself by revolution. Or under favorable circumstances judiciously used, equilibrium may be restored at the expense of some suffering merely. But the circumstances of France are not favorable, and the *plebiscite* seems destined to favor the agitations already connected with the labor question by the efforts of the socialists and democrats. Hence it seems to us that strikes form an interesting feature in the condition of contemporary France.

JAPAN AND THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE

All our readers have heard of the persecution with which Christians in Japan have for some time been harrassed by the Government. It is probably not generally known that the persons thus persecuted have been mostly Roman Catholics. Even to the most inquisitive and enterprising foreign residents the origin of this persecution is enveloped in a certain mystery. That it was instigated by the *Bonzes*, or native priests, was known at the beginning, but the question, why they should have suddenly laid aside the spirit of toleration which had animated them for more than two centuries, has not been answered. The largest body of these Japanese Catholics inhabited the town of Urakami. A novel feature of this persecution has been the forced exodus of the christians, instead of being put to death in the sight of men, they have been conveyed away from their homes. As many as 4,200 are said to have been deported from Nagasaki alone; whither it has not been possible to ascertain, but it is supposed that most of them have been transferred to the island of Yesso, and the rest distributed among the territories of the various Daimios. However harsh this proceeding appears to us, it is an astonishing mitigation of the orthodox mode of persecution in that country, by which the converts of XAVIER and his associates were taken off in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Even Fox's Book of Martyrs contains no details of torture so harrowing as the ingeniously devised miseries by which those recent converts from paganism were tempted to deny

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It is possible that Japanese laws and manners have been somewhat softened since those cruel days. This is even probable, according to the view of Archbishop TRENCH, who, in his Hampton Lectures, teaches that the spirit of Christianity has, long ago, penetrated much farther than the gospel has been formally proclaimed, and that this silent influence has refined and mitigated the life of heathenism itself. Without presuming to question the teaching of so celebrated a divine, on such a subject, we may express the opinion that the mildness of the method has, it is likely, been due to the presence of Europeans and Americans on those shores. The Japanese officials may have feared that a sanguinary persecution on so large a scale would provoke direct foreign interposition. Or respect for the public opinion of Christendom may have exerted some constraint upon their orthodox minds. It is a remarkable fact that, for many years now, Eastern potentates, at least some of them, have felt a little awe of the judgment of the Western world. The late King of Siam dreaded the English and French newspapers, and the present regent of Nepaul on the southern slopes of the Himmalahs, a Hindoo Prince, whom for services rendered in suppressing the Indian rebellion of 1857, Queen VICTORIA absurdly dubbed a *Christian* Knight, Sir JUNG BAHADOOR, many years ago confessed that he had exercised clemency to a captive prince in fear of the denunciation of the *Times*.

Whatever may be the explanation of the apparently superior humanity of the Japanese at the present day, the change from the sixteenth century thus indicated in the East is hardly more marked or wonderful than the contrast between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries in the West, suggested by another fact in the history of this persecution. As every body knows, one great object of the Evangelical Alliance is to counteract in all legitimate ways the growth and influence of Roman Catholicism. And yet the United States branch of this influential body has addressed through the American Minister an earnest remonstrance or appeal to the Government of Japan, in behalf of the persecuted Catholics in that country.

In reference to the mode of persecution we must add, that instances, both of imprisonment and torture, are reported—but *deportation is the general substitute for* the wholesale cruelties of former times.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION.

The feeling in favor of Constitutional revision is becoming general, especially among those whose experience and training qualify them to form an opinion of the necessity of a Convention. Fortunately the question is not one of a party character. In support of the measure all parties can, and we believe will unite, and act together in stimulating public sentiment and taking the necessary preliminary steps. The fact is, there is no safety for the rights of individuals or corporations, at the rate things have been going at Harrisburg for the last three or four years. Any valuable interest that can be reached is liable to be assailed with hostile legislation, in earnest or in sham, for the benefit of unscrupulous individuals in and out of the Legislature. Organized agitation is continually subjected to raids, and it is freely charged, and quite generally believed, that many extraordinary things, of which we hear every session, are done through bribery. Be this as it may, the amount of special legislation, and the rate at which each year it increases, afford reasons enough why the fundamental law should be changed. Two thousand bills of special legislation in one winter—each winter in fact—should startle the people into action. It is folly to pretend that our State in all its interests is not seriously affected by such a vast amount of special legislation, more especially by the former, which large corporations and corrupt combinations are able to exert from the beginning to the close of each session. It is only because the constitutional hindrances are too great to be overcome that our State debt has not been almost indefinitely increased. Fortunate, indeed, was it that a provision so salutary as that which forbids any permanent increase of the State debt was inserted in the Constitution. But for this at least three millions would have been added at one stroke at the late session, whereby lobby speculators would have profited by not less than half a million. With a Constitutional provision against

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warrantable authority by Congress, or by either of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and condemns the introduction of new usages which conflict with the traditions and spirit of our institutions in their original purity. It recommends a careful observance of constitutional restraints, a reform in the expenditures, and a restoration of the true political morals which have been depressed by the influences ever incident to civil commotions. These are commendable suggestions, uttered in kindess of which no candid citizen of any party can disapprove.

It is a slavish discipline that exacts indiscriminate laudation from the organ of the party in power of all the acts of its officials, and of the organs of the other party an equally indiscriminate condemnation. No man so perfect but may err; none so depraved but may do some good. The warm temper of partisanship is too apt to prevent the exercise of impartial judgment, and to blind us alike to justifiable and bad men retained in place by one party, whilst the wisest policy and the most virtuous man are contemned by the other.

For the evils of which the *Nation* complains, it says: "The war, o' course, is responsible." Nothing can be more true than the trite remark—"war never leaves as it found a nation." "War," says a late statesman, "suspends the rule of moral obligation, and what is long suspended is in danger of being totally abrogated. Civil wars strike deepest of all into the social habits of the people. They vitiate their politics; they corrupt their morals; they pervert even the natural taste and relish of equity and justice." It is not to be expected that America should escape consequences which seem wisely ordained to impress the public mind with the awful nature of war, and to prevent entering upon it without mature deliberation and overwhelming reasons. Political latitudinarianism, partiality and injustice, extravagance in public expenditures, are among the complaints made by the *Nation* against the public agents, demanding correction. If these are just, it would assuredly be wise in the party having the responsibility, to remove the causes of these complaints, and come before the people with unsoiled garments when asking a renewal of their lease of power.

MR. GREELEY was, we believe, made the subject of much injustice and quite undeserved reproach in connection with the famous cry, "on to Richmond." It was never proved that he first raised the cry; when raised, it was repeated in all quarters of the Northern States, and then, the meaning of those who uttered it with intelligence was, of course, nothing more than a demand for the vigorous prosecution of the war. By the way, it has been hinted that some of the "on to Richmond" articles that appeared in the *Tribune* were from the pen of MR. STANTON.

Our object, however, at present, is not to justify or vindicate the military wisdom of the venerable journalist, but to refer to a case in which his exhortation to advance against the enemy was not only followed by no evil consequences, but has redounded entirely to the credit of his sagacity. We quote from the Rocky Mountain correspondence of a distinguished religious newspaper. The writer is giving an account of the churches in those new regions; he says:

> The first preaching in the mountains was due to Horace Greeley. He visited Central City, Colorado, in 1859, he attended Presbyterian preaching in Everytown, Colorado, during the first winter of the town's existence. "Go up to the mountains; go up to the mountains!" was the burden of his message to the people. The audience pressed on with the surging crowd to the mountains. Taking his stand in the street of the newly formed city, he had a congregation of three or four hundred, more or less, to hear him. Among them were a few Christians, not to exceed five members, the great majority of whom had been members or ruling elders in the E.—.

Let no small wit presume to quibble by pointing out the difference between going *on* and going *up!*

We begin to doubt whether, after all, much interest is felt in the country in regard to the tariff. There is some reason for concluding that we have been led into a mistake on this point, and that instead of the people being deeply solicitous on the question whether Protection or Free Trade shall be the policy of the nation, they care very little about it. The ground on which our doubts are based is to be found in the votes in the House of Representatives, more especially the fact that not more than one half of the members have yet been found voting when a question on the Tariff bill has been taken. Now either no interest is felt by the people or their representatives are almost criminally neglectful. The other day when one of Pennsylvania's most vital interests was at stake, six Pennsylvania members, representing districts especially interested, were absent without an excuse. There can be no sort of doubt that the Tariff bill and many precious interests have been sacrificed by the same indifference which permitted this fatal blow to be struck. On a full vote there would be no reason to doubt the passage of the bill substantially as it came from the Committee. Its enemies have been vigilant, constantly watching for an opportunity for breaking through the lines of its friends, who at one time were tolerably compact. They have managed their cause with address. Not expecting to attain to free trade at once, they have rendered the new bill so objectionable that its original friends will be forced to kill it and fall back on the present tariff, whereby the free traders expect to create an issue, the present tariff having some objectionable features which would give them an advantage which the new bill would reform anyway. This is the position to day, everyway unfortunate for Protection, and brought about by its professed friends. What the Free Traders were powerless to do has been done by the Protectionists themselves. Now, whether an indifference really exists among the people those representatives, professed Protectionists, who have abandoned their post will probably in due time be fully convinced. Our own opinion is that no such indifference does exist, but quite another feeling, and the facts in the case are quite ample to give direction to it when the people come to deal with their representatives.

THE religious character of the contest in Canada over the Red River affair has become fully developed. As we have already said, the Catholics adopt the cause of RIELL whom they regard as a chosen instrument of the church. A poet has risen to sing his praises—Mr. L. P. LEMAY, translator of LONGFELLOW'S *Evangeline*, and legislative Librarian at Quebec, who compares RIELL to CHRIST, and the English to the crucifying Jews. Bad and blasphemous as this is, it is indorsed by the Catholic priesthood through their organ, and reflects the feeling of the Catholics of the country. On the other hand, the organs of English authority to denounce the RIELL party as traitors and the murders reduced to the same level if not strung up. The feeling is growing very bitter, and the case is really serious. The Catholics declare that before they will knock under they will pronounce for annexation and fight it out on that line—which is an interesting hint touching annexation as we understand it on this side. Meanwhile the expedition against RIELL is forming and the advance will leave Collingwood early in May. The "situation" is interesting as hot water can make it, rendering the Dominion about the least inviting quarter of the globe of which we have any knowledge Perhaps what interests us most is the military expedition and its probable fate. Will RIELL fight or run? If he fights and manages his cause with anything like ability, what chance will the expedition have to get back again, except as fugitives?

> An important and significant meeting, made up mainly of Republican journalists and other influential leaders of the party, took place in this city from all sections of the country, but mainly from the West, last night, and lasted for the first two days. The meeting, being entirely private, its proceedings are not known, but it is understood it was determined to call a mass convention of all friends of reform, to meet in this city for a day in some Western city. The numbers and character of the conference attending this meeting render it one of unusual importance.

So runs a Washington dispatch, and no doubt correctly. Could the motives and influences at the bottom of this movement be disclosed, the country would be edified. The thing has a strong odor, but the mystery will come off. It is one of the instrumentalities the free traders rely upon—and there are those whose contract includes the getting up of such affairs. We may expect a series of movements, worked by the machinery of the New York importers and agents of foreign manufacturers. The friends of protection should understand it. The thing will go for a great popular movement, and the deception may work for a season. The real instigators and managers will never be seen in it. Their part is to pay, as they can afford, in view of what will be gained when we become a

[illegible]

as the foreign monopolist see fit to put on. Let the meeting be held, but we protest against calling it "Republican." The "journalists" referred to have no authority to commit the party; they have no right to speak for it, much less prostitute it to become a machine wherewith to execute the job which they have contracted for.

GEN. SHAFFER, the new Governor of Utah, told the people who came out to welcome him, that he was there to enforce the laws of the United States, and that when he found he could not do it he would leave. In a general way we might safely conclude that he will not stay long, as in some important respects the laws of the United States and of Utah have been, at least letter in Utah; and of their enforcement now there is no better prospect than before. It is much to be doubted whether Gov. SHAFFER expects to enforce the laws. Polygamy defies the laws, and we have simply to give in or grapple with the enormity. The Government either means to wink at or crush the wicked and illegal features of Mormonism. Thus far it has simply winked; and not many sagacious persons will candidly declare that it is practicable to do much else. The Mormons know this very well. There is such a thing as making Utah too hot for them, in which event there will be a change of venue, where the evil will flourish all the same, and perhaps more vigorously because of the cry of persecution. As with the "social evil" at home, Mormonism is too deeply rooted for statutes and resolves. Perhaps when a way of eradicating the "social evil" in our large cities is found out, the polygamy feature in the Mormon Problem will receive a solution.

THE *Tribune* describes the primary election system in New York in the following straightforward terms:

> "Our primary meetings are often farces; our committees, chosen by gangs of ward roughs, hired for the occasion, and the result proclaimed up the inspectors, a very few days later than their own verdict. Our system is rather worse, on the whole, than that of our neighbors in Brooklyn or Jersey City. Every one knows beforehand that those whom I weed waste returned by his inspectors will be, though the voters would in nearly all cases against them; so nobody votes at his primaries but his regular gang, hired managers, and ordinary stipendiaries. This constitutes a despotism, but not a fraud. Our ballot-boxes are free to those who vote. Only our side there are greenhorns who fancy that votes, not managers, count, and who decide the result at times have an honest election in two or three of our twenty wards."

In this quarter we have the thing slightly varied. Our conventions become the thimble rigging arena. The "marking" system usually affords the opportunity when trading has failed. As a last resort it seldom fails. The candidates that cannot be "marked" out when the enterprise is once more entered upon, (as for instance in one of our nominating conventions last fall,) must be a hard one to beat. Give the experts in this line time and they'll pitch 'em every time round; and ten to one if they won't make the people believe that the nomination was honest and fair. On this score of thing as we have it here it would be hard to improve. It has become a little too complete, and a great many propose to let severely alone any nominee that has been "marked" in. It may be a sure way in conventions, but with outsiders, who do the voting, it is "played out" decidedly.

THE Income Tax was the subject of some interesting statements in the House of Representatives on Saturday by Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The drift of his remarks was in favor of the continuance of the tax in a modified form. He maintained that it was the least oppressive tax that was paid, and in proof of this assertion rehearsed the figures showing the number that pay and the amounts. Mr. SCHENCK also stated that the Committee had agreed to recommend a reduction of taxes amounting in the aggregate to thirty millions, which is good news.

SCARCELY a week goes by without witnessing the successful setting up of the plea of insanity in murder cases. What must appear as not a little extraordinary is that, while the plea is so common and successful in capital cases, it is seldom resorted to in defending minor criminals. There must be some cause for this; there must be a philosophy about the matter worth knowing. Is the explanation to be found in the growing indisposition on the part of jurors and the community to convict criminals charged with murder; or has it come to be recognized that murder is *prima facia* proof of insanity? There would appear to be something of the sort lurking in the public mind. It is worth observing that where capital punishment does not exist there is much less use made of the plea of insanity than where the gallows remains. Is there anything in capital punishment to make men insane, or, as we have already suggested, has the plea come to be systematically resorted to to cheat the gallows, and is there not almost a general willingness to see it cheated? It is wonderful with what facility testimony going to establish insanity can be procured. The MCFARLAND trial is a notable case. It now appears that MCFARLAND has been insane nearly all his life, though no one ever suspected it, and notwithstanding he has held several public offices and been trusted and associated with as a perfectly sane man. These things may show how we may every day be associating with and confiding in men as crazy as a March hare. In fact there is no certainty who is and who is not insane. The fact which we have already referred to, to wit: that the plea of insanity is seldom ever heard of where capital punishment does not exist, and is quite generally successful in cheating the gallows wherever it remains, suggests the probability that capital punishment, as we are going on, in a majority of cases, simply insures no punishment at all.

THE Prince of Wales has given the world notice that hereafter any one indulging in detraction concerning him will be made to face the music, as he will no longer submit to be defamed. A notice of this sort will no doubt have the desired effect, but many persons will query whether it has been given because many of the stories told concerning him were true as well as extremely damaging, or because they were false and yet believed by some simple-minded persons to the injury of his good name. Either the Prince has been most outrageously slandered or he has led an extremly wayward life. It is doubtless felt to be necessary to prevent the publication of reports, true or false, like the ten thousand which have filled the newspapers all over the world for the last half dozen years. Most persons effect this purpose by giving no occasion for bad reports, but in the case of the Prince of Wales a great many people probably make it their business to invent scandal about him. Either this or his life has been such as to justify reports which have made him about the most notorious individual living.

THE remark of "Veteran Observer," that by the fifteenth amendment "we have given votes to five millions Afrieo-Americans, which at once become a set off to five millions of Europo-Romanists," is not borne out by the facts and surrounding circumstances. The truth is, these "five millions of Afrieo Americans" are the "best hold" of the Romanists in this country. Already has the church entered the field, while Protestantism has scarcely begun to talk about it. The Catholics have no principles to overcome, wherein they possess a great advantage. They receive the negro as a man, on terms of perfect equality everywhere and under all circumstances. It has ever been thus with that church. We need not say how otherwise it has been and still is with Protestants. Furthermore, the Romish ceremonies are adapted to the negro character, and calculated to win him to the church. The "Veteran" will probably review his opinion on a closer examination of the subject.

RIELL, the Red river man, appears to be a considerable of one, and quite likely to give a warm welcome to the English force about to proceed against the snug little government he has set up in that far off quarter in the Northwest. His proclamation, herewith given, denotes the invaluable quality of self-reliance, and a certain degree of cultivation. RIELL has the warm sympathy of Lower Canada, where the population is largely Catholic, and nearly to a man for him against the Dominion. It is a curious fight—as much religious as political; and is likely to give the English authorities, who have undertaken to whip RIELL and his adherents into order, a great deal of trouble. Taking into account the history of such transactions since the world began, and the surroundings of this particular one, if compelled to make a choice, we would bet on RIELL

THE Mexican Congress assembled on the first of April, when a message was read from President JUAREZ. One of the chief themes reported to be the extreme lowness of the public treasury, for which he proposes several remedies. As a means of increasing the business of the country, the President recommends the opening of an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Though this project has been often talked about before, even as an enterprise to be undertaken by Americans, its mention in the message of the Mexican President is interesting just now, in view of our grant from the Colombian Republic and of our consequent Darien explorations.

THE partial and unfair investigation into the causes of the *Oneida* calamity, whereby the Captain of the *Bombay* was exculpated, is not the only inquiry that was made at the time. A Naval Board, on the spot, examined many witnesses, and the result of their deliberations was forwarded to Washington. It is known that the result differs totally from that of the partial inquiry. The papers are in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy. But with the fact established beyond a doubt that the Captain of the *Bombay* was wholly responsible—and his conduct absolutely murderous, what then? Is there a way to have him punished as he deserves?

HERE is a suggestive paragraph from the Boston *Traveller:*

> "Western purchasers will not be slow, we trust, in showing their appreciation of the extraordinary advantages now afforded by the Boston market, in the reduction of freights from Boston to all points of the West, to rates some forty cents per hundred less than from New York."

It is not wide from the mark to say, that the nearer you get to the West the more it costs to send freight there. At any rate, Boston, the furthest removed, can send cheaper than New York, and we think Pittsburgh. Such is the mystery of Railway management.

THE losses by fire in Philadelphia, according to the Fire Marshal's report, for the past year, amounted to $3,667,125; insured, $1,172,304; clear loss, $894,821.

HIGH PRICES OF MEATS.

Comparative Rates—Source s of Supply—Cheaper Living.

Many who have given little attention to the subject have doubtless felt some surprise that while other necessaries of life have receded in prices approximating to the ruling rates antecedent to the war, beef should continue to maintain the high figures which governed its sale during the progress of the rebellion. At first sight, it would appear anomalous that while coffee, sugars, teas and other products are paying less to the producers and importers now than ten years ago, and while most descriptions of grain, meal and flour are down below the average ruling during the ten years before the war, meat food and kindred aliments should retain its high figure. Pork which sold in 1862 at $14 per barrel, now brings $28; beef, which was once considered dear at $8 per barrel, is now quoted at $16; lard now selling at sixteen cents a pound was within a few years a thing in the market at eight. Butter and cheese bring double their former prices, while cured fish, of every description, have advanced one hundred per cent. on old prices. But the butcher, in dispensing his fresh meats, stands on still firmer ground, not abating in the slightest degree the high prices which ruled while the great armies of the republic absorbed to a great extent his commodity of trade, but without any probability of any reduction of rates in future. How is this? The solution may probably be found in the fact that our cities and towns and non-grazing communities have increased beyond all proportion to the product of live stock or beef cattle. Maine, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio show a large increase, and in some of the first named States cattle raising has become almost extinct. It is true that some of the States beyond the Mississippi show a large increase in the production of cattle, but these regions are remote, and their transportation necessarily involves expense which must materially enhance the prices. In the Southern and Middle States the high price realized for cotton and tobacco does not favor the raising of live stock there, and although the vast regions of the West may still be devoted to cattle feeding, yet the advance past are to be expected to afford a criterion of the future. If, then, the high prices of meat continues to rule, the substitution of cheaper food will necessarily follow, and it does probably, be to our advantage that it should be so. Do not our people generally eat too much animal food? The American people, it is well known, eat a larger proportion of meat food than any other in the known world. The day laborer considers it essential that he should have meat at least once a day, and generally has it twice, while in the European countries, the same class are satisfied with it as many times a week. The Irish live on potatoes and the Chinese on rice, and while it would not be well to see the American reduced to the same standard of fare, yet in view of the improbability of a decline in the prices of meats for some time, it is not improbable that some modification will be necessary in our modes of subsistence.

THE Cincinnati *Times* says that Representative Stevenson has been deceived in submitting to the House Appropriation Committee the alternative proposition, alleged to be recommended by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, for an appropriation for the Louisville canal or that the Government should remove the stock in the concern. *Times* says no such recommendation was made by the Chamber, and, that that body is opposed to such an alternative involving as it would the turning over to private parties of swindling propensities the Louisville canal, who would expect by an increase of tolls to make 20 or 30 per cent. or more on the capital invested. The Chamber also regards such an alternative as most damaging to the up-river trade, and suicidal to Cincinnati and all other cities on the upper Ohio. Cincinnati, the *Times* alleges, has already been overreached in respect to the height of bridges, which in high water are an obstruction of navigation and it is sheer lunacy to suppose that the merchants of that city would vote in favor of anything to injure the head of navigation. The Louisville canal, it says should continue to be a national work, according to the original intention, with free or nearly free tolls, and to surrender it into the hands of speculators would be disadvantageous to the interests of all the producing classes.

THE Eutaw Hotel in Baltimore is likely to attain fame by its treatment of the Hon. F. L. Cardozo, Secretary of State for South Carolina, and Hon. C. I. Bansker, Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of that State, who had arrived at that hotel on Wednesday last to take part in the proceedings of the National Executive Committee of the Labor Reform League to be held there, of which they are members, They had hardly seated themselves for refreshment on their arrival than they were waited upon by the proprietor of the hotel, who rudely told them that they must immediately depart. On demanding the reason, they were told that "no niggers were allowed to put up that house." They remonstrated, and declined to leave, but refused to go. This they were informed would be done, and to save further trouble they departed, informing the hotel keeper they would seek legal redress. These gentlemen are educated, refined and in every way unobjectionable, the only objection being a slight tinge or color in their faces. The National Executive Committee will immediately take steps for engagement with the Eutaw House, and passed resolutions strongly censuring the conduct of the proprietor.

THE girdling of three hundred apple and peach trees, for the fifth time, in the Michigan fruit region, near Benton Harbor, has excited considerable indignation and surprise at the manner in which it has been done, and unaccountable motive of the act. The property had passed out of the possession of Mr. Green to that of Mr. Hunter, who had not yet arrived on the premises, and being a total stranger there could not be supposed to have enemies, while its former owner, Mr. Green, is unaware of any circumstance that would justify the perpetrator desirous of injuring him. What complicates the fiendish act still more is the fact that it has always been done at the same time of the month, during moonlight nights, while a vigilant watch has been kept up. The old girdlings, which were very thorough, had healed nicely over, a grafting wax having been applied to them and it is thought that the wounds are favorable, they will be healed over by a similar application of wax, a fact which it is well for our horticulturists to know, it being generally supposed trees being once completely girdled are sure to die.

THE eight hour labor system is gaining in popularity in Great Britain, which, if established successfully there, will result in the attainment in this country much easier, the low price of labor and many working hours there being one great difficulty in the rivalry of trade. It is said that since its introduction in the cotton mills of England, the good effects are manifest, the operatives are improving in skill, and new inventions have greatly increased the effectiveness of the machinery, the product being actually greater since the hours of labor were reduced. This latter remark may appear anomalous in connection with the first, but when we consider that the results in this country are similar already, and that we can safely trust to the superiority of American ingenuity and inventive genius, the apparent inconsistency disappears. It is already ascertained that in the mills at Lawrence, Mass., since the reduction of the hours from sixty-six to sixty-one per week, the actual loss in two of the mills is not two per cent., while in the third the product has increased.

KEY WEST is the resort at present of about two thousand Cubans, and landlords and others are reaping substantial benefits by the sudden increase of population. The Cuban headquarters are directly opposite those of the Spanish Consul. From this house, their flag floats defiantly. The Cubans have to go armed at night to protect themselves from assassination. Those who walk out after dark carry stout sticks, which, compared to the headless heavy canes carried by the London snobs, or their imitators when they make their appearance on Broadway. Since Greenwald was murdered in Havana, the Islanders have become highly fashionable with the Cubans, as well as with American citizens in Key West. The congregations of the Protestant churches in that city are largely increased by Cubans, who, in addition to contributing to shake off the civil yoke of Spain, also want to free themselves from that system of religious instruction that they say has been grossly perverted, at least in Cuba.

THE Philadelphia *Press* argues that one effect of legal the tender decision will be to reopen the soldiers claim agencies throughout the country. It says:

> About three quarters of a million of men were called out before the passage of the legal tender act and were mustered into the service of the United States. The muster was a contract between the soldier and the United States to perform three years military service, at certain specified wages. These wages were duly accounted for, and the soldier got in fact paid in paper. The muster rolls on file in the War Department at Washington, are evidence of the contract, and the accounts in the Paymaster's Department, show that the soldier has received all he ever had any right to demand. This is one item on which we are anxious to see a loss, case as soon as possible.

If this view is the correct one, why will not the decision reopen a vast number of business transactions, and unsettle settlements of nearly every description, and within the time to which the decision is applicable?

THE Canadians have to a certain extent ceased to be excited over the Fenian movement. It is probably the best humbug of the season, about which those who on this side perpetrated it, are enjoying themselves hugely. We are assured, however, that the English authorities are on the alert; four thousand troops are making the goose-step in the mud, and the country is paying out $12,000 a day for the luxury, not to speak of the injury done to business. There has never been an earthly reason for this parade of that "eternal vigilance" which "is the price of liberty." The general sentiment among the people is against the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. They think that the crisis did not warrant such action, at the cost of cutting so ridiculous a figure.

IF the English authorities do not obtain permission from the government to pass steamers through the Sault Ste Marie Canal, the Red River expedition will have to make a march of five hundred miles through a desert and rocky country on the north side of Lake Superior. The steamers will bring their men to the boundary line and disembark them. The men will then march the few miles distance around the strait, and when the steamers have got through the canal and are in British waters again, they will take them on board and proceed to Fort William on Thunder Bay, where the march to Winnepeg will begin.

THE losses by fire in Philadelphia, according to the Fire Marshal's report, for the past year, amounted to $3,667,125; insured, $1,172,304; clear loss, $894,821.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A lady who writes a long communication to the St. Paul *Press* in opposition to female claims for the ballot, and growing hotly enthusiastic towards the close, breaks out into parodic poetry, of which the following verse is a specimen:

> The "vote" that all are praising
> Is not the vote for me;
> Its claims are so amazing,
> I'd rather far be free.
> But there's a vote in yonder crib,
> A baby vote, clear, sinful and glib;
> That baby wants the raising,
> And that's the vote for me!
> Oh! that's the vote for me!

A Cape May letter says: The large number of new cottages which have been erected since last year, augurs well for the coming season. They have nearly all been built by gentlemen of wealth residing in your city. The magnificent beach and the rapid strides in the way of improvement which this city has made during the past few years, indicates that it will not be long before it is dotted with cottages on the sea front from Cold Spring Inlet to the light house, a distance of about five miles.

The New York *Herald* says if the present dullness on Wall street for any length of time, a good many brokers will be driven into other business,—which is not the worst thing that could happen, by any means.

One of the first effects of the new Irish Force bill will be to stimulate emigration from oppressed Ireland. All who can possibly get away will make haste to leave, and Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, if they cannot quiet Ireland by their new measure, will at least succeed in depopulating it. A cable dispatch informs us that sixty-five hundred emigrants will leave Liverpool for the United States this week.

A new fashion at New York is to whiten the hair by a new powder. Young ladies appear in the street with hair as snow white as an old man of eighty. The process of putting it on is a great operation. But the removal of it is decidedly difficult. Young girls, wear the gold powder, the steel powder and the silver powder, which is said to contain a poison that will destroy the hair. But it is all the rage, and will be adopted generally this season.

Zion's Herald hopes to see one or two colored men in the field for Congress in Massachusetts this fall. It advises Messrs. Robert Morris and E. G. Walker to run as independent candidates if they cannot secure regular nominations.

It was the remark of some persons who attended the funerals of the late Captain Williams and the carpenter and fireman of the United States corvette Oneida that the site of the graves was bad. The coffins have now been removed three feet down, and where the monument that is to be placed over the remains will be more noticeable. Of course, the moval took place under proper direction, and with every attention to the respect the public would demand in such a case.

According to the Japan *Gazette*, the large arrivals of rice, imported by foreigners, have alone preserved Japan this season from the horrors of famine. Japanese themselves admit the great benefit that foreign trade has been to them in averting this calamity.

In the discussion of the San Domingo treaty, while Garrett Davis was asserting the fact that the population of the island was too degraded for citizenship, Senator Nye interrupted by calling his attention to the fact that we had New Jersey, and, all things considered, it had proved a success. The Senators from that State did not see where the laugh came in.

The Ohio Legislature at its late session passed only seventy-two general acts, and the Columbus *State Journal* says that there was less buncombe legislation and less of the miscellaneous special and tinkering business than at any other session within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

The berry and fruit crops in Southern Illinois were but